The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XV. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1903. NO. 29

LOCAL NOTES.

—Fodder twine at Wright & Dell's.

—Fresh beef and creamery butter at O'Connors'.

—G. B. Potts visited friends in Altoona during a portion of the past week.

—The inspection party passed east over the middle division yesterday afternoon.

—Ross McConahy, of Altoona, spent Sunday at the home of his uncle, Benjamin Stake, in Smith valley.

—R. P. Smith, wife and grandson, of Smith valley, spent Saturday and Sunday with friends at McVeytown.

—Miss Elsie Weight, of Three Springs, was a visitor at the home of Joseph M. Baker and wife several days of the past week.

—Mr. and Mrs. Newton Wright, of Trough Creek valley, were Sunday visitors at the home of A. T. Coder near town.

—J. E. Corbin last Thursday moved from Grant street to L. D. Himes' house on West Main street, recently vacated by Edward Estep.

—George Bookhamer, of Tyrone, visited friends in Mapleton and Trough Creek valley the latter part of last week, returning to Tyrone on Sunday.

—Mrs. Millie Anderson, of Altoona, and Miss Hattie Yocum, of Mount Union, were calling on some of their friends in Mapleton Saturday afternoon.

—A. H. Stever, of Huntingdon, and W. L. Chilcote, of Morrisdale Mines, were two of the ITEM's substantial friends, who called to see us last Wednesday.

—For a pleasant physic take Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. Easy to take. Pleasant in effect. For sale by J. G. Gillam; J. O. Heaton, Cassville.

—Misses Julia and Emma Chilcott, of Colfax, and Vance Simpson, of Mill Creek, were Sunday visitors to Mapleton, being guests at the home of Mrs. Rachel Wright.

—George Wise and son James, of Cumberland, Maryland, returned to their home last Saturday after having spent a week visiting among friends in Mapleton and Union township.

—Miss Annie Ehrenfeld, of Punxsutawney, has been visiting friends in this section for some time past. She was the guest of her friend, Miss Ada McDonald, at Bridgeport over Sunday.

—The large bank barn on the farm of L. D. Gifford in Germany valley was totally destroyed by fire with all its contents last Thursday morning. The loss is but partially covered by insurance.

—Mrs. R. Zane and daughter, Mary, of Conemaugh, visited at the home of J. C. Griffin in Mapleton Monday and Tuesday. They were on their way home from a visit among friends in the east.

—A busines meeting of the Epworth League will be held in the lecture room of the M. E. church Wednesday evening, October 21st, to which all the members are invited. An interesting program will be rendered at that time.

—Mrs Martha Robison, of Port Royal, visited at the home of her daughter, Mrs. E. E. Bell, in this place last week. She arrived in Mapleton on Wednesday from Rockfield, Illinois, where she had been spending some time with her son, Thomas.

—Miss Beulah A. Starr, of Three Springs, stopped a few hours with B. B. Shore's family on Saturday. She was en route to Huntingdon where she will assist in one of the leading millinery stores during the fall and winter seasons.

—On Saturday 12,000 acres of timber land in Mifflin, Huntingdon and Centre counties were transferred by the Kulp Lumber company, of which former Congressman M. H. Kulp is president, to the possession of the state forestry commission. The money consideration is not known.

—The ITEM acknowledges receipt of an invitation from trustees, president and faculty of Lehigh university, South Bethlehem, Pa., to be present at the formal opening of Williams hall in connection with the twenty-fourth celebration of Founder's Day, Thursday morning, October 8, 1903.

—In order that our sportmen might know what to kill and just when to kill it, we give below the dates for legally killing game: Deer, November 1 to December 1; squirrels, October 15 to December 15; rabbits, November 1 to December 15; wild turkeys, October 15 to December 15; plover, until January 1; woodcock, October 15 to December 15; quail or partridges, October 15 to December 15; pheasants, October 15 to December 15; rail or reed birds until December 1.

—Steward Spangler, aged 24 days, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. R. N. McCarl, died at the home of the parents in this place September 30, 1903. The child's death was caused by inflammation of the stomach and bowels. The remains were interred in the U. B. cemetery Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

—A few days ago the lifeless body of Mrs. John Shore, who resides near Maddensville, was discovered lying in the creek at the Howard Brown foot bridge. Her husband was working at Howard Brown's and it is supposed she was on her way to him when she fell off the foot bridge into the creek and was drowned. —*Orbisonia Dispatch.*

—Owing to serious congestion at Baltimore the Pennsylvania railroad has placed a temporary embargo on oats, rye and wheat to that point for domestic consumption. The embargo is the result largely of increased business and failure on the part of the consignees to promptly discharge the cars. It is expected that the congestion will be sufficiently reduced in a few days to permit of the embargo being raised.

—Rev. Albert D. Craig and Miss Jessie Somerville, both of Central City, West Virginia, were united in marriage at the home of the bride Monday, September 28, 1903. Rev. Craig is a son of the late George and Julia Craig, of Huntingdon, and a part of his early life was spent in Union township, near Mapleton. At present he is a member of the Wheeling, W. Va., conference of the M. E. church and on Monday was returned by that body to the pastorate of the Central City charge.

—"Reminiscences of Huntingdon County" is the title of a paper prepared for a reunion of Blair county people, who formerly resided in Huntingdon county, and was read at the reunion held at Lakemont Park, September 5, 1903, by Hon. J. D. Hicks. Mrs. Ida Clarkson Lewis, a daughter of the late Hon. J. D. Clarkson, of Cassville, is the author of the interesting paper, which has since been issued in pamphlet form and is being sold for the benefit of a class in the Eighth Avenue Methodist Episcopal Sunday school. A copy of the pamphlet may be obtained by sending twenty cents to the E. M. Lewis Publishing company, Altoona.

—Last Friday night Sunshine Division No. 200, S. of T., installed the following officers: W. P., Jesse Corbin; F. S., Loy McCarl; R. S., Charles Werts; Treas., Elsie Corbin; W. A., Pearl Neice; O. S., Loy Rex; I. S., Foster Bell; Con., Victor Brumbaugh; A. C., William Hooper; A. R. S., Ebla Coder; chaplain, Ada McDonald. The Division is in a prosperous condition and the young folks merit the encouragement of all the good thinking people of the community. On the 1st inst. the initiation fee was raised and the Division was made a beneficial organization.

—A telegram from Chicago says: The railroads of the entire country are face to face with what promises to be the greatest car shortage in their history. Despite the fact that most liberal orders for new equipment have been given by all railroads during the last twelve months, they now find themselves unable to accept all the traffic that is offered. The condition of affairs is outlined by Vice President W. C. Brown, of the Lake Shore, who says that company is in urgent need of 1,500 box cars daily. On other systems with a much greater mileage than the Lake Shore large numbers of cars are needed for immediate use.

—Dr. G. W. Simpson and J. G. Hicks, of Mill Creek, each lost a valuable horse last week. The doctor drove down to Mapleton on Friday evening and when he was ready to go home noticed his horse pawing and showing signs of being sick. When he reached home spasmotic colic had developed and in spite of all efforts to relieve the animal it died in about two hours. Mr. Hicks was working his horse about home on Thursday and in descending a slope the horse's both hind legs slipped under its body and it fell, breaking its back. The animal suffered great pain and in its struggle threw its head to one side and fell upon it, breaking its neck. Death resulted almost instantly as a result of its second injury.

A Love Letter.

Would not interest you if you're looking for a guaranteed Salve for Sores, Burns or Piles. Otto Dodd, of Ponder, Mo., writes: "I suffered with an ugly sore for a year, but a box of Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured me. It's the best Salve on earth." 25c at B. O'Connor & Sons' store.

Report of Pomona Grange.

The third quarterly meeting of Huntingdon county Pomona Grange convened in the P. O. S. of A. hall at Calvin, entertained by Calvin Grange No. 1210, September 23 and 24, 1903.

The first session opened Wednesday evening at 7.30 o'clock. After a song the state secretary, J. T. Ailman, entertained a large and attentive audience. The theme of his address was that of Education as viewed by the Grange organization especially for the young men and women. Education being the underlying principle of the Grange.

Thursday morning session opened at 10 o'clock with the principal officers present. After a short business session C. M. Glasgow, Master of Calvin Grange, made the welcome address to which R. P. Smith, of Latta Grove, made the response. The remaining part of the session was devoted to the discussion of questions relating to the farm, garden and orchard.

At 12 o'clock we were summoned to the lower room where we were truly made to feel the reality of Trough Creek "red shale hospitality" alluded to in Bro. Glasgow's welcome address. It truly was none of the cheaper sort.

Thursday afternoon session opened at 1.30 with music. On the call for reports of Granges seven Granges of the county gave encouraging reports. The program was then taken up and the various topics were discussed with interest. A short business meeting of the fifth degree was held which concluded the work of the day.

On account of unfavorable weather conditions for farm work previous to the meeting it was impossible for many Granges to be represented, notwithstanding the convention at Calvin Grange will go into history as a most interesting and pleasant meeting of Pomona Grange No. 6.

The fourth quarterly meeting will likely be held at Hare's Valley Summit Grange No. 933, November 25th and 26th, 1903, at which time there will be an election of officers. Secretary.

Do good—It Pays.

A Chicago man has observed that, "Good deeds are better than real estate deeds —some of the latter are worthless. Act kindly and gently, show sympathy and lend a helping hand. You cannot possibly lose by it." Most men appreciate a kind word and encouragement more than substantial help. There are persons in this community who might truthfully say: "My good friend, cheer up. A few doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will rid you of your cold, and there is no danger whatever from pneumonia when you use that medicine. It always cures. I know it for it has helped me out many a time." Sold by J. G. Gillam; James O. Heaton, Cassville.

Will Hold Reunion at Winchester.

The Twenty-second Pennsylvania volunteer cavalry will have a reunion at Winchester, Va., October 21, 1903. They will there meet the Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania volunteer infantry and be entertained by McNeil's Confederate Partisan Rangers, who used to help to give them a warm reception away back in the 'sixties, by Turner Ashby Camp of Confederate Veterans, and by the mayor and people of Winchester who promise them a cordial welcome.

The six months' battalion of the Twenty-second Pennsylvania cavalry started out from Mt. Union and most of its members afterwards joined the three year regiment made up, half from Washington and Greene counties and half from Huntingdon, Centre, Mifflin, Blair, Bedford, Fulton and the counties of the Cumberland valley, and this will be the first reunion of the whole regiment that has been held since the war. The secretary, Dr. A. R. McCarthy, Mt. Union, does not have a third of the addresses of members, and he would be glad if the newspapars in these counties would make a note of this meeting and request all survivors who can attend the reunion to send him their addresses and write for excursion orders.

Ran a Ten-Penny Nail Through His Hand.

While opening a box, J. C. Mount, of Three Mile Bay, N. Y., ran a ten penny nail through the fleshy part of his hand. "I thought at once of all the pain and soreness it would cause me," he says "and immediatly applied Chamberlain's Pain Balm and occasionly afterwards. To my surprise it removed all pain and soreness and the injured parts were soon healed." For sale by J. G. Gillam; James O. Heaton, Cassville.

School Reports.

The first month of the present term of the Mapleton borough schools closed Friday evening, October 2, 1903. Following are the reports:

Report of No. 1 school, Frances Isenberg, teacher. No. of pupils enrolled, males 18, females 15, total 33; average attendance, males 15, females 14, total 29; per cent. of attendance, males 97, females 95, total 96. Names of pupils who missed no time are Stella Grainey, Eva McCarl, Vera Montgomery, Nellie Werner, Elsie Shoop, Ida Wilson, May Yetter, Frank O'Connor, Joe McCarl, Gilbert Wilson, Harry Baker, Claude Gillam, Harry Wicks, Paul Wakefield, Gayton Swope. Visitors, 2.

Report of No. 2 school, Florence M. Oswalt, teacher. Attendance, males 24, females 16, total 40; average attendance during month, males 24, females 13, total 25; per cent. of attendance, males 94, females 84, total 89. Those who attended every day during the month are as follows: Fannie Chilcote, Josephine Himes, Leah Hommon, Lena Hughes, Hazel Hack, Viola Buchanan, Charles Bailey, George Shoop, Leo Moore, Sewell Gillam, William McMullen, Earl O'Connor, Roy Hooper, Reed Wood, Emory Brumbaugh and Fred O'Connor. Those who visited the school during the month were Mr. John K. Gillam, Mr. Clarence Shoop, Prof. J. G. Dell, Rena Wrenner, Eddie McHugh, Blanche Brumbaugh and Mary Foster.

Report of No. 3 school, Myrtle F. Wright, teacher. No. of pupils enrolled, males 19, females 11, total 30; average attendance during month, males 18, females 10, total 28; per cent. of attendance, males 96, females 97, total 97. The following pupils missed no time during month: Mary Hooper, Nora Bailey, Viola Moore, Emma Wagner, Laura Lamberson, Edith Dell, Ruth O'Connor, Charles Young, Harold Spangler, Walter Grove, Chester Gillam, Boyd Wertz, Irvin Mounts, Earnest Miller, Vernon Neice and Blair Shore. Meda Neice, Harry Henderson, Brinton Dell, Cecil O'Connor, Earnest Hooper and Lee O'Connor each missed one half day. Visitors, 14.

Report of No. 4 school, Emma Hamilton, principal. No. of pupils enrolled, males 13, females 15, total 28; average attendance, males 8, females 15, total 23; per cent. of attendance, males 89, females 98, total 94. Names of pupils who attended every day during the month are Clinton Dell, Chas. Shore, George Miller, Victor Wallet, Robert McCarl, Georgia Dell, Nannie Henderson, Bertha Shoop, Loy Rex, May Robley, Olive Morgan, Tillie Neice, Maud Barkley, Jettie Moore, Pearl Neice, Mattie Brininger, Esther Brown. Visitors, Prof. J. G. Dell, superintendent, Harry Wakefield, James McHugh, Ada MacDonald, Louis Densler and John K. Gillam.

Wage Attachers Defeated.

The following announcement was made at the general offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad company at Altoona last Wednesday:

"The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has, after a long contention in the courts and considerable expence and trouble, succeeded in defeating the collection agencies of W. W. Rogers and G. O. Smith in the attachment of wages of its employees under the laws of West Virginia and Missouri, and also secure a general release from these people, discharging the company from all further liability as garnishee in these cases. All money, therefore, now in the hands of the company will be returned to the employees as fast as it can be gathered in from the different departments.

"This will necessarily take some days, as the attachment first commenced in September, 1901, and will require time to get the necessary receipts and signatures to the rolls of so many men and for such a long period."

Saves Two from Death.

"Our little daughter had an almost fatal attack of whooping cough and bronchitis," writes Mrs. W. K. Haviland, of Armonk, N. Y., "but, when all other remedies failed, we saved her life with Dr. King's New Discovery. Our niece who had Consumption in an advanced stage, also used this wonderful medicine and to-day she is perfectly well." Desperate throat and lung diseases yield to Dr. King's New Discovery as to no other medicine on earth. Infallible for Coughs and Colds. 50c and $1.00 bottles guaranteed by B. O'Connor & Sons. Trial bottles free.

TOUR TO THE PACIFIC COAST.

Via Pennsylvania Railroad, Account Meeting National Bankers' Association.

On account of the meeting of the National Bankers' association, to be held at San Francisco, Cal., October 20 to 23, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company offers a personally-conducted tour to the Pacific Coast at remarkably low rates.

This tour will leave New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and other points on the Pennsylvania Railroad east of Pittsburg, Wednesday, October 14, by special train of the highest grade Pullman equipment. A quick run westward to San Francisco will be made, via Chicago, Omaha, Chyenne, and Ogden.

Five days will be devoted to San Francisco. Returning, the special train will run to Los Angeles, where two days will be spent among the resorts of Southern California. Santa Barbara, Del Monte, Salt Lake City, Colorado Springs, Denver, and St. Louis will be visited on the journey eastward. The party will reach New York on the evening of November 4.

Round-trip rate, covering all expenses for eighteen days, except five days spent in San Francisco, $190.

Rates from Pittsburg will be $5 less.

For full information apply to Ticket Agents, or Geo. W. Boyd, General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, Pa. 10-7-3t

Confessions of a Priest.

Rev. Jno. S. Cox, of Wake, Ark., writes, "For 12 years I suffered from Yellow Jaundice. I consulted a number of physicians and tried all sorts of medicines, but got no relief. Then I began the use of Electric Bitters and feel that I am now cured of a disease that had me in its grasp for twelve years." If you want a reliable medicine for Liver and Kidney trouble, stomache disorder or general debility, get Electric Bitters. It's guaranteed by B. O'Connor & Sons. Only 50c.

Marriage Licenses.

Charles T. Morningstar, Entriken, Bertha Smyers, Clay township.

L. E. Confer, Della Buck, Warriorsmark.

Samuel W. Lane, Eagle Foundry, Sarah B. Hershey, Dublin Mills.

John Phillips, Hopewell township, Lizzie Russel, Lincoln township.

W. G. Couch, Miller township, Elizabeth McMahon, Baree township.

George Albert Gordon and Theressa M. Horner, both of Mt. Union.

Earl Treaver McDowell, Bolivar, Westmoreland Co., and Nora Wyland, McAleveys Fort, Pa.

John M. Jones and Minnie Bousman, both of Mt. Union.

E. E. McKinstry, Shirley township, and Laura Myers, Shirleysburg.

David Stanley Bard and May McCallister, both of Shirleysburg.

Walter J. Tussey, Catharine township, Blair Co., and Agatha M. Kemmler, Water Street.

Hugh Boyd, Morris Run, Tioga Co., and Laura Grace Lytle, Coalmont.

Ray W. Gutshall and Idessa B. Wible, both of Springfield township.

Cure for Hog Cholera.

J. W. Davis, a farmer and hog breeder of Lamoille, Ill., says there is no need of farmers having hog cholera among their hogs. He has never had any—at least not since he found out the cause and how to remove it. He says hog cholera is caused by fever, and the fever by worms, which two teaspoonfuls of salaratus disolved in water and poured into the slop will remove. When you notice a hog not doing well, when it refuses its feed and begins to look scrawny and sick, the chances are 90 to 100 it has worms. If you kill one and examine it, you will find a bunch of worms in its intestines perhaps as large as your fist. These cause constipation and fever, which kill hogs. Oftentimes the worms will eat through the intestines into the stomach. Dissolved salaratus in proportion of two teaspoonfuls to every gallon of water will kill the worms and almost immediately your hogs will begin to thrive and look well again.

Public Sale Register.

Saturday, October 24, 1903, J. F. Pheasant, agent for heirs of A. W. Pheasant, deceased, will offer at public sale the farm in Cass township, 2½ miles south of Bowman's chapel, containing 163 acres and having thereon large frame dwelling house, large barn and other outbuildings; also the farm in Cass township ½ mile south of Bowman's chapel, containing 56 acres and having thereon erected log house and frame stable. Sale to commence at one o'clock.

WHEN A MAN'S IN LOVE.

When a man's in love he fondly deems
The days all made for signs and dreams;
There's sweetness in each breath of air,
And every prospect stretches fair;
In every stone a jewel gleams,
The sun sheds only golden beams,
Glad songs are sung by all the streams,
And loveliness is everywhere,
When a man's in love.

Forgetting wicked, worldly schemes,
For him there's music in the screams
The night cat utters! People stare
And say he's daft; he doesn't care
How great a fool they think he seems,
When a man's in love.

—Chicago Record-Herald.

The Story of Pip.

The Rooster that Wanted to Know and Found Out.

By May C. Ringwalt.

There was summer sunshine everywhere; golden splashes of dandelions in the meadows; yellow fluffs of chickabiddie in the barnyard.

"Pip, you naughty little rooster, come home this instant!" Susan Nipper chuckled excitedly, her head thrust out the coop window.

With a reckless disobedience, Pip strode on—three bold steps toward the curious black object with the two yellow lights in the tower. Then, in sudden panic, he turned tail, and fled.

He found his mother wildly pacing the floor, her feathers ruffled with anxiety. "Pip! Pip! How can you worry me so!" she nervously clucked.

"I wanted to know——"

"'Wanted to know!'" angrily repeated Mrs. Nipper. "That was your excuse for getting into the water can and almost drowning when you were five days old!

"Little roosters, my son, who wish to be really wise, mind their mothers without wanting to know the whys and wherefores, for mothers always have good reasons for their commands. That was a Cat which you insisted upon approaching in so foolhardy a manner—a dangerous beast with horrible claws, which kills little chickens, and eats them. This particular creature belongs to our dear mistress, and is said to be harmless, but I do not trust her. It makes my feathers creep to see her watching you children at play! Now, Pip Nipper, you're not to go out again this afternoon.

Pip sulked in a corner of the coop. It was ridiculous to treat him like a baby, when he was growing up so fast. That very morning Pedro Shanghai and he had been comparing combs, and Cleopatra Speckles had declared Pip's the more promising.

Although Mrs. Nipper had a very large family, her other children were all sweet little things. Why Pip should be so different was a sad puzzle. There was a sudden tug at her left wing.

"Pip," she clucked in a whisper, "is that you kicking the covers off?"

"I want to know what it is," peeped a frightened voice.

"What what is?'"

"That awful spooky rustle! Oh, mother, I'm so afraid it's the bogey rooster after me!"

"Pip Nipper, have you been listening to Pedro Shanghai's silly stories, when Mother told you not to play with him again? The only bogey rooster is a bad conscience that troubles small chickens when they don't mind their mothers. The sound you hear is the pretty leaves on the trees talking in their sleep."

There was a long silence, and at last Mrs. Nipper's head wearily nodded.

But if Pip's nursery days filled Susan Nipper's breast with anxiety, when her chickabiddies were old enough to leave the coup, and be proudly led about the great outside yard, his behavior became a positive torment to his nervous, sensitive mother.

Upon all risky expeditions of investigation, he ran beyond the sound of her cluck. If it were muddy, he pattered across the clean porches; if it were dry, he dusted himself in the middle of the mistress's pet flower bed—always he brought a scolding and a shooing upon his whole family. There was no mischief nor disturbance in the barnyard that the hens did not cackle: "That horrid little Pip is at the bottom of it!" In spite of his mother's arguments, he almost broke a wing because he "wanted to know" why he couldn't fly up on the roost like the "grown-ups," and he disastrously strained his vocal cords trying to crow like his uncle Caesar Augustus. Finally he lamed himself for a week by falling down in a tangle of underbrush in the woods where he had stealthily gone against his mother's strict commands, because he "wanted to know" what was on the other side of the fence.

The time came at last when even so devoted a mother as Susan Nipper was forced to admit that her children were grown up.

"Of course, my dears," she impressed upon them, the last night that she was to gather them under her wings, "if you're in any trouble or wish advice, come at once to mother. But you're old enough to make your own places in the world, and I'm sure you'll get along capitally without me." She tried to speak cheerfully, but when she glanced at Pip, her cluck broke down. As far as he was concerned, all her careful training and wise counsels had been lost, and now that he could not longer be under her watchful eye, she felt that some terrible calamity might befall him.

The next day was very sad and lonely for Susan Nipper. She tried to take up her social duties again, and after carefully dressing her feathers, made calls on Mrs. Speckles and Madam Shanghai, but their cakling gossip bored her. The only happy experience was the five minutes she spent at young Mrs. Leghorn's new coop, where she clucked over the pullet's babies to her hungry heart's content.

She was regretfully turning away from this coop when a terrible noise greeted her. It was as deep and awful as a groan, as high and piercing as a shriek—it was the cry of alarm given by her brother-in-law, Caesar Augustus, the cock of the day. The alarm was instantly taken up by frightened hens and panic-stricken small chickens. There was no need to look down at the appalling shadow cast upon the sunlit ground. There was no need to look up at the horrible winged creature above their heads. Every one knew that a hawk was swooping down on the barnyard.

Susan Nipper, cool and collected, bravely met the emergency. Clucking at the top of her voice, she spread out her wings and waited. In a twinkling her dear chickabiddie had run home to mother. No, there was one missing! Out in the open stood Pip, neck stretched upward, head at the exact angle of the head of his Uncle Caesar Augustus—Pip, a dainty morsel for a hawk's chicken pie.

"Pip, come here this instant!" hoarsely clucked his exasperated mother.

Pip cocked his head on the other side, and calmly followed his Uncle Caesar's example of standing on one leg.

All entreaties were unaviling. Before the mother-eyes was a sickening sight. Pip—foolish, disobedient, insolent—yet her own little rooster still, was clutched up into the air!

Uncle Caesar Augustus gave a groan and drew back. Hens, cackling, fled. But, with a cry of rage, Susan Nipper darted forward and upward.

The hawk, finding the little rooster much heavier than his size had led her to suppose, and surprised by the unexpected, furious attack of the hen, reluctantly let go her victim, and slowly soared away into the wood.

Pip lay motionless where he had dropped—bleeding, unconscious—poor Mrs. Nipper helplessly clucking over him. But the commotion in the barnyard had brought the dear mistress to the rescue. With an exclamation of horror, she knelt on the ground, and tenderly lifted the poor little rooster in her kind hands. There was a quiver in the still form, and Pip opened one eye.

"My darling!" clucked Mrs. Nipper, brokenly.

"I—wanted—to—know," answered a feeble peep; then the eye closed again.

Gently holding him in her apron, the kind mistress ran into the house. In an agony of suspense, Susan Nipper waited. An hour crept by, then the dear mistress reappeared. She carefully held a small doll's bed in her arms. Upon it, cradled in soft pillows, lay Pip, swathed in bandages. She placed the bed in the shadow of a tree, and fastened a mosquito netting over it so that the flies should not annoy the invalid.

It was many days before Pip recovered from the shock of the deadly encounter, and the serious wound in his crop where the hawk's talon had torn him, but he had "found out"—not only what he wanted to know about hawks, but also the goodness and wisdom of his dear mother. And at last, appreciating her careful training and following her counsels, he grew up into as fine, handsome and distinguished a rooster as his Uncle Caesar Augustus. —Los Angeles Times.

What It Meant.

A traveler mustered up courage to ask when his train was due.

"Nine fifteen," said the agent.

He waited a half hour and then went back to the window.

"Train ain't here yet, and it's 9.30."

"What are you going to do about it?" asked the ticket man.

"You've got it marked 'on time' on the board."

"Bet you $1 I ain't."

"Then I'd like to know what 'O. T.' stands for?"

"Only trying. It's a mixed train, and they're trying like Sam Hill to get over a grade 50 miles from here with 20 cars of stock. But don't you worry; they'll get here some time today. They'll keep trying till they get over the hill."—Macon Republican.

No Great Loss.

"This drama," said the young author, "is taken from the French."

"Well," replied the manager to whom it had been submitted, "I don't believe the French will ever miss it." —Chicago News.

HYPHENATED NAMES.

See the hyphenated name
Of the fashionable dame
In the Sunday morn edition
Of the "Social Statistician"—
See the name:

Mistress Stensellaer-Van Cooger-Fitz Llewellyn-Standish-Smyth!
Now, therewith
Goes descent from Knickerbockers,
Sturdy puritanic knockers
Who knocked royalty to bits,
Welshmen—kindly note the "Fitz!"
So you see
That the name's a pedigree.

Should this style continue for
Say, a hundred years or more,
Fashionable appellations
Will display their hyphenations
By the score:

Mistress Stensellaer-Van Cooger-Fitz Llewellyn-
Standish-Smyth-Hohenstaufen-Poniatowski-
Montmorency-Metternich-Probenuszoff-
Fusiyama-The O'Grady-Wu Ting Fang-
Mc-Intosh-Carracciolo-Hassan-Athenopoulos-
Penaloza-Esterhazy-Aguinaldo-Crazy Horse!

Thus of course,
Showing the ramifications
Grafted on by all nations—
For, in those days, of the man
And the maid American
Such will be
Probably the pedigree.
—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

HUMOROUS.

Hoax—He is a man of many callings. Joax—A jack of all trades, eh? Hoax—No; a train announcer.

Hobson—How is your brother doing at college? Dobson—Fine. He's singing first tenor and playing second base.

Teacher—Willie, what would be the first thing to do if a boy should be sunstruck? Willie—Let him stay home from school.

"Is she fond of the military?" "I should say she was. Why, she has all her books bound in one color, so they will be uniform."

New Boarder—What's the row upstairs? Landlady— It's that professor of hypnotism trying to get his wife's permission to go out this evening.

"He took some fine views with his camera." "Yes. There was nothing else he could take without having it charged up extra in the hotel bill."

Blobbs—Scribbler has had no less than nine plays rejected. Slobbs—What is he doing now? Blobbs—Writing essays on the decline of the drama.

LaMontt—There goes a man who has done much to elevate women. La Moyne—Great suffrage reformer? La Montt—No; maker of high French heels.

Sharpe—Wonder where the author of 'Wild Animals I Have Met' got his inspiration? Whealton—Prabably gazing at the bulls and bears in the stock exchange.

"Is your wife a good cook?" asked the visitor from out of town. "Is she?" echoed the flat dweller. "Say, you just ought to be around when she roasts the janitor."

"Now here is a hatpin," said the kindergarten teacher. "What is it used for?" "To button your shoes with," replied the little girl at the foot of the class.

Gritty George—Yer cat is washin' its face, mum. Dey say it is de sign of rain. The Lady—Yes; and I guess if you were to wash your face it would be the sign of a hurricane.

Mrs. Bates—You must miss your husband awfully, Mrs. Stipple, he was such a good man. Mrs. Stipple—Miss him! I guess I do! I always depended upon him so to whistle the dog into the house at night.

"Is this town getting richer," asked the drummer. "Must be," replied the native; "the society reporters used to say the matrons were 'superbly dressed,' but now they state they were 'superbly gowned.'"

Miss Beacon (from Boston)—I suppose you encouraged your daughter to study Browning? Major Wick—The practical kind. Miss Beacon—Practical? Major Wick—Yes; browning beefsteak and potatoes.

"I'll bet a dollar if I should ask you to marry me you'd refuse," ventured Gussie, trying to inject a little more spirit into the conversation. "My, but you're a cheap one!" responded the girl. "W-w-w-why?" stammered Gussie. "Because you won't bet more than a dollar on a sure thing."

A Sure Way of Saving.

An ingenious method of putting his savings beyond his own reach has been adopted by a German writer, who found from dire experience that all his profits melted away as soon as earned. Having made £16,000 by a fortunate literary speculation, he placed the whole of the money, together with his will, in the Imperial Deposit bank at Berlin, and on receiving the receipt from the cashier deliberately tore it up. The cashier thought he was mad and told him angrily that it would take fully three years before he could expect to obtain a duplicate receipt. "That is just why I have torn up the original," calmly remarked the depositor, "and now the money is safe for that time."—The Golden Penny.

The counterfeiter may believe that "imitation is the sincerest flattery."

NEWS OF THE WEEK

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

President Roosevelt will ask Congress to investigate the postal scandal.

General Corbin was given command at Governor's Island, General Chaffee, who is to succeed General Young as Chief of Staff in January, taking Corbin's place in Washington.

The President disapproved the applications of several officers in the marine corps with rank of colonel to be appointed to the rank of commander and forthwith retired.

The President sent a special message to Lady Herbert on learning of the death of Sir Michael Herbert.

The Treasury Department purchased 240,000 ounces of silver at fifty-nine and three-quarter cents per ounce. The purchase was made for the Philippine coinage.

The Bureau of Immigration reports a heavy increase in immigration to the United States for August, 1903, as compared with August, 1902. The total number of immigrants was 64,077, against 45,549 a year ago.

Many members of the general staff declare there is no present need for the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications. The board was created by special act of Congress, and can only be abolished by Congress, and an effort will be made to secure such action.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

About 200 of the representative coffee growers of Porto Rico held a meeting in San Juan to provide for a permanent organization and establish in the United States a market for Porto Rican coffee.

One hundred cases of bubonic plague have been reported in one of the northern and most populous districts of Manila.

The Filipinos will petition Congress for increased representation on the Civil Service Commission of the islands.

Domingo Gomez, charged with founding the Union Obrera in the Philippines, an organization which was inciting the natives to rebellion, has been sentenced to four years and two months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $300.

Sixty thousand children began school attendance in Porto Rico, and thrice that number of enrollments were reported.

An American syndicate has started the construction of forty miles of electric street railway at Manila, extending through the business section and the principal suburbs. The system will cost $3,000,000.

The Philippine Government has enacted a law for the education of a number of Filipino youths in the United States. Its primary object is to fit young natives for positions in the civil service of the Philippines. One hundred are to be sent.

DOMESTIC.

The milk controversy was settled in a way which insures Boston and New England plenty of milk at the same price that was paid last winter.

Members of the Bar Association, New York City, plan an amendment to their constitution, making women lawyers ineligible for membership.

St. Louis Exposition exhibit buildings eighty-nine per cent. completed, as against forty-four per cent. for the Columbian Fair seven months before opening.

All the cotton shorts settled with Brown, of New Orleans, who had cornered the supply, and he pocketed millions of profits.

Dr. Lorenz declared that every case treated by him in this country was either cured or improving.

Relatives of A. J. Stephani, a life prisoner for murder at Dannemora (N. Y.) Prison, asked for a commission to care for a fortune of $100,000 left him by his mother.

Under the electric instalment "L" earnings in Manhattan have increased $463,000 in three months.

A petition filed by the Delaware Indians in the United States Court of Claims accuses members of the Dawes Commission of deliberately conspiring to defraud them.

Samuel A. Wilson, seventy-seven years old, was killed by a trolley car at Baltimore, Md. Mr. Wilson retired from the Methodist Episcopal ministry a number of years ago.

D. W. H. Moreland, ex-Commissioner of Public Works, of Detroit, has been indicted on charges of defrauding the city. Five other persons, employes of the Public Works Department or contractors, were indicted also.

An ordinance recently passed by the City Council of Cleveland, Ohio, fixes single fares at three cents, five tickets for fifteen cents, nine tickets for twenty-five cents and thirty-four for $1.

Blast furnaces in Pittsburg and Ohio using Lake Superior ore are to close until the market recovers.

The women of Kansas have elected the majority of the 2000 school boards in the State, making their campaign on the issue of a more liberal contract for women teachers.

FOREIGN.

The birthplace of Charles Dickens was purchased for the city by the Mayor of Portsmouth, England.

The backbone of the revolt in Macedonia is said to be broken, and it is alleged that Turks have massacred all the Christian inhabitants of Razalog.

A resolution sustaining Prime Minister Balfour's fiscal policy was unanimously carried at the meeting of the Conservative Association at Sheffield, England.

STATE NEWS.

Search For Dexter Slayer Hopeless.

Sheriff Steenberge, of Malone, has practicaly abandoned the search for the assassin of Orrando P. Dexter. He drove into town after a hard night of running down a false alarm, took some subpoenas in connection with his regular court work and left for the Saranac Lake region. He said that he would return by way of the scene of the murder, but that so far he had not been able to secure evidence sufficiently strong to warrant an arrest. The indications now are that the murderer will never be captured. He made his way unseen from his home in the forest to Dexter Lake, committed the deed without eye witnesses and returned again to the wilds, perfectly secure that no one could ever prove him guilty. The $5000 reward offered by Henry Dexter would be a fortune to almost any resident of Waverly township, in which the Dexter preserve lies. It is conceded that if any one, excepting possibly a relative of the murderer, could have earned the reward, he would have done so days ago. If there was a conspiracy, the men concerned are bound together for self-protection. John P. Badger, the Dexter attorney, who has heretofore talked hopefully, is now close-mouthed and gloomy, after a long consultation with the Sheriff. Thus the big search, the largest no doubt that was ever made in the State, is over. A few Deputy Sheriffs above Santa Clara are now the sole workers, with no prospect of success.

Plenty of Apples This Year.

There is a heavy apple crop in New York State, which maintains its record as the chief apple-producing State in the Union. There is not only a larger supply here than in any other State, but there are more desirable varieties. As usual, the greatest yield is in Wayne, Orleans and Monroe counties, but there are plenty of apples in other sections. In the Hudson River Valley there is a heavy production from Ossining north, while below that point the crop is probably somewhat less than last year. The principal varieties of apples grown in this State are the Baldwins, Kings, Rhode Island Greenings, Northern Spies and Russets, with, to some extent, Spitzenbergs and Tolman Sweets. The Ben Davis, which is the leading variety in the West, is not grown here extensively. It is said that in this State the apple so called is a different fruit from the Western kind, having a woody fibre, and not being very palatable.

Quits Preaching to Shave.

L. Schmidt, the evangelist, who has been conducting a Gospel mission at Syracuse for about a year, has announced his intention of giving up the ministry and returning to his old occupation, that of a barber. Mr. Schmidt came from Williamsport, Pa., where he has a wife and five children, whom he will join. He says he must go back to his old occupation in order to support his family. Mr. Schmidt has been doing his own washing, cooking, baking and ironing. He rented a large house and gave all who applied free lodging, meals and a bath. He supported the enterprise by doing odd jobs around town. He preached on the streets evenings, but never took up a collection, nor asked for help.

Pauper Dies at the Age of 108 Years.

Christina Rittaker, who was in her 109th year, and who had been an inmate of the Schenectady County Almshouse for the past thirty years, died at that institution a few days ago. According to the records, she was born in the town of Niskayuna, in this county, in 1795, and had lived in three centuries. She retained her faculties up to a few month sago. She was never married and had no relatives.

State Crop Bulletin.

First of the week warm, latter part cool; several frosty nights, but week favorable for crops and work; large yield of potatoes, but much blight and rot; beans declining; cutting buckwheat, yield less than expected; grapes light; apples vary from light to heavy, quality excellent; plowing and seeding wheat about finished; corn poor, but much improved.

Will Recommend New State Asylum.

It is the expectation that the State Lunacy Commission will recommend to the next Legislature an appropriation for the erection of an additional State insane hospital, to be located either at Cambridge or Greenwich, in Washington County. The commission has been considering sites for a new hospital for some months.

Killed by Live Wire.

The burned remains of Paola Frella, a farmhand, were found near the Spier Falls dam. He had attempted to brush aside with his hands one of the Hudson River Water Power Company's live electric wires that convey electricity from the dam to Saratoga and Schenectady. A span of the deadly wire had fallen from its pole and across his path.

Charges of Malfeasance.

Charges having been made of malfeasance in the Oswego County Clerk's office, twenty-two lawyers and four newspaper men were examined before Recorder Charles N. Bulger in discovery proceedings. The specific charge is the sale of "searches" at reduced rates and that the revenue therefrom was diverted by employes.

Decrease in Tax Paid by Corporations.

The fiscal year in the State government ended September 30. The amount of tax paid by new corporations and corporations increasing their capital stock for the year was $360,999, as compared with $380,567 for the previous year, a decrease of $19,567.

Drowned Herself in a Well.

Nellie M. Bishop, an invalid, climbed out of a window at Auburn and drowned herself in a well.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

AN ELOQUENT DISCOURSE BY THE REV. DR. S. PARKS CADMAN.

The Distinguished Brooklyn Divine Delivers a Powerful Address Entitled "The Calling of Life"—Why We Must Offer to God Genuine Sainthood.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Dr. Samuel Parkes Cadman, pastor of the Central Congregational Church, occupied his pulpit for the first time Sunday morning since his vacation and his return from Europe. A large congregation had assembled. The sermon was upon "The Calling of Life," and the text from the First Epistle to the Corinthians i:2, "Called to be saints." Dr. Cadman said in the course of a strong sermon:

To-day we enter upon the fifteenth year of our church's existence and work. Behind us lies the honorable past, conferring obligation more than feeding pride, a holy prophecy in living deeds and a strong root of confidence that God, even the God of our fathers, who has reared this pillar to His name and glory, will not break it in the midst. So this year of jubilee is upon us, and these considerations make it a priceless possession which our stewardship must guard and increase.

These divisions of time are arbitrary, but influential. January 1 is but a moment's space from December 31, and yet the birth of a new year has witnessed in numberless instances spiritual and moral revolutions. A few hours separate Good Friday from Easter Day, but if near in time, how distant are they in meaning! These distinctions of the calendar arrest us. They break the crust of our conventionality, they recall us to our original work and purposes and they inspire us with the realities of vision and of hope.

Let us beware of blaming our surroundings for our weakness, our failure to instrumentally convert men and control the present world in the interests of the kingdom. The scant supply of living waters is too often caused by the choked pipe and its paucity prevents many from seeking it.

Pastors, teachers and workers of all churches should remember that the mighty tide of God's life and blessing finds its way to human hearts through their appointed agencies. And the greatest church among us is only like a port on the ocean's shore, dependent on it for increase and for strength.

Dredge deep the bar and cleanse away the silt of daily cares. Then, when the text is thus understood and obeyed, commerce with the unseen world shall bring us wealthier freights, and life, which now seems far away, and inland shall be lifted upon this resistless affluence of blessing and brought back to God.

But sainthood is no passive movement, dependent on our inaction, hesitating when we are alert and shy of any effort we can make to secure its franchise. It absorbs into one flame of devotion altar and sacrifice. It insists upon the full employment of every capacity and new and better obediences. It bids you rise from the low grounds of despair and cease to say: "What might I not have made of Thy fair world had I but lived Thy highest." God's love and health are yours, willing to meet your readjustment of energy and of aim.

Lord Salisbury's favorite advice to those who pestered him about his world-compelling diplomacy bade them "Study larger maps." And the sweep of God's plan in your life and mine is wide unto the infinite, tender and wise and capable beyond our utmost imagination. When the apostle wrote these words he was conscious of their high supremacy, and yet tney are but a faint reflection of the weight of glory God has chosen to give perfected character after the pattern of the Master.

If we see the excellency of this calling it should mean for us the objective point where the finest energies of the soul are constantly in service. The pity of it is that we are busy overmuch in trivial and immaterial things and struggle in the meshes of the commonplace.

Our soul's pace is liable to be set to perishable strains, where noble means are used for little ends. Strenuous life is wise when its aims are correspondingly high, but it was said of a noble Roman "Domitian is always busy—catching flies."

To be born a man and die—not a saint, defeats the central thought of our loving Creator. Manhood sacrificed to anything less than the Maker's purpose is manhood lost. We may pursue the petty round until high achievement and its possibility are paralyzed.

You naturally ask, What is sainthood? It is spiritual health and moral thoughtfulness. "It is," to quote a significant utterance of Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, "the inquiring love of truth sustained by the devoted love of goodness." It is wholesome, because it is holy, set about and adorned by the abiding beauty of holiness, rightly understood. It is practice, not theory; consecration, not perfection; a condition of character and not a theological definition. It is the kinship in willing and feeling of your spirit to the spirit of Christ, who was the very will and heart of God in human flesh.

Because it flows out of the fulness of God and is accepted by our belief, it is a catholic blessing, and there has been no more mischievous teaching than that which has limited it to a sect within the church. Being God's gift, its only condition of existence in you is your hearty trust and acceptance of the same, followed by constant effort to walk in Christ's way. Alike for all who profess and call themselves Christians, for brilliant but blameworthy Corinthians, for generous but fickle Galatians, for Ephesus in her dearth of first love, as for Sardis and Laodicea, with little more than a mere name to live; let none draw back from this divine election or declare the boon is not for them.

Many shrink from this term "saint" because it has been defamed by the charlatan and soiled by all ignoble use. Pharisaical sanctimoniousness and bigoted exclusiveness and false standards of the real measure and quality of sainthood have hindered its free range.

But, rightly known, it is the spirit of the heavens within the wheels of earthly intercourse.

Cardinal Newman reflected upon the church of his birth that she failed to produce sainthood, and the Roman communion, he declared, was first and singular in this respect. How rudely he challenged Anglican complacency some of us know. Capable of much, it was wanting here. Bishops, theologians, exegists, ecclesiastical statesmen it could and did afford, but saints, no. Bishop Kew, John Keble and Richard William Church are sufficient evidence to the contrary. And I only quote the cardinal to show how segregated ideals and types of sainthood may mislead a foremost spiritual genius.

The challenge Newman flung down we are bound to take up for ourselves. No more searching question than this can be brought to our fiftieth anniversary, How is this ideal of the New Testament being realized by this flock of God?

His we are whom we serve. He justly claims us for His own, elect and precious. And beyond our cautious Puritan temper and our dislike for the mystic and the esoteric, all the heaven of His purpose awaits the sweep of our faith. I plead for abandon in the front of this gracious calling; for that sanctified recklessness which led St. Augustine to cry, "Give what thou commandest, then command what thou wilt."

Two main lines of Christian culture are open to us all. First, we can seek for a renewed, invigorated personal relation to God. Detached from minor entaglements, we may prove with the pure in all ages that the frontiers of a man's life are not the stronghold. Remote, aloft and lonely is the source of uncreated strength and goodness.

And second, from the mount to the multitude is but a step. Christ continually took it, meditating between the vigil of the night and the burden of the day.

What can I be? What can I do? Answer, oh, thou God of my people, thou Redeemer of my soul!

Neither of these methods of soul development should be without its partner, "Solitude is to character what space is to a tree." And alone with God, our hiding place is no cell where "we wind ourselves too high for sinful man below the sky;" it is the sanctuary where strength and wisdom are nourished for the daily battle.

Service is to character what athletics are to the physical frame. And when all apologetics fail to halt the proud concourse of an alien world, duty well conceived and done can turn the wondering multitudes from their fruitless quest and make them ask, whence received these Gordons and Livingstones their warrant? The nameless saints who heal the wounds of the world and would blush to give their deeds a name, are the joy and crown of the Bridegroom and His Bride. Those who lay upon themselves the lowliest duties, who claim in modest retirement their alliance with the unseen but beloved One, are at this very hour the salt, the leaven, the preservation of God's cause upon the earth.

Both these methods of solitude and service centre in Jesus Christ. He is our unfailing supply, the Mediator of the covenant in all its branches. In Him the best, the real self of men is revivified and reinforced. And as we appropriate His life and His example we make our largest gains in the infinite, the eternal, the holy and the good. In Him we are commended, redeemed and called unto this fellowship.

When governing forces around us are brutal, when certain aspects of national existence are without a moral gleam, when practical infidelity displays its lures and vices catch the unwary, how should we order ourselves save by the light of this command the text enjoins? What humanity primarily needs is not a changed environment so much as a regenerated heart.

I noticed on our homeward voyage that the giantess steamship Cedric, because of her bulk, outrode the fierce Atlantic. By virtue of her increase the proud waves were stayed. How many men dread the sea of life with its adventure, because their size is unequal to the shock. So they tarry in the harbor till death's fog covers all, their work not done.

And in order that lynchings may cease, and justice be undefiled, and the fool and the knave plucked out of the seats of leadership, and the demagogue and the trickster cease to defraud labor communities, and defeat lawful enterprise, one radical and sufficient step must be taken, and the church must take it. We must offer to God and to society genuine sainthood. For its verities I am thankful, as for the different colors and scents of a garden of flowers. A St. Francis, a Cromwell, a Wesley, an Edwards; one loving devotional retirement, another political action, a third the flaming evangel; a fourth profoundest thought, but all in their different gifts the fruit of the tree of life whose leaves are for the healing of the nations. These spell across a world's program the great words, God, the soul, immortality and honor.

Ingratitude.

Ingratitude in those who have helped in their desire to do better things will not injure you in the least particular, if you steadfastly refuse to allow it to stir up your feelings, and to make a way into your heart for anger, and what is born of it. You have had reward enough in being permitted to do the Christlike office of helping the unfortunate and the sorrowful. Take that gift and be glad.

The twinge you feel may be a reminder that your motives were not pure, but were mixed with something which you are not willing to admit to yourself in doing the good which you did, and that the ingratitude of which you complain is sent of God to make this revelation that you may have a further reward in getting to know what is in yourself. As much which profits you is from what is bitter, and as God is seeking to make the best possible use of you in this world, and to have you prepared for the glorious future to which you aspire, then thank God for the ingratitude you feel so greatly because of the hidden store of evil it shows you in yourself, and at once co-operate with God in getting rid of it. When this has been done faithfully, and you find that you are able to see such ingratitude with a smile of content, and thus realize that what you do for others is for Christ's sake, and not for other motives, you have reached a spiritual condition which is approximating what you are to be for ever when you are following the Lamb whithersoever He goeth in heaven. What we bear for Christ is as much an indication of His spirit being in us as what we do for Him and His cause. It is a great and consolatory truth that Christ is our burden-bearer, but it is also true that we are to follow Him in bearing the contradiction of sinners against our peace of mind with the same spirit He showed when in the tons of the wicked.—Presbyterian Journal.

How to Begin the Day.

I begin my day's work some mornings, perhaps wearied, perhaps annoyed by a multiplicity of trifles which seem too small to bring great principles to bear upon them. But do you not think there would be a strange change wrought in the petty annoyances of every day and in the small trifles that all our lives, of whatever texture they are, must largely be composed of, if we began each day and task with that old prayer: "Rise, Lord, and let Thine enemies be scattered?" Do you not think there would come a quiet in our hearts and a victorious peace to which we are too much strangers? If we carried the assurance that there is One that fights for us into the trifles as well as into the sore struggles of our lives, we should have peace and victory. Most of us will not have many large occasions of trial and conflict in our career, and if God's fighting for us is not actual in regard to the small annoyances of home and daily life, I know not for what it is available. "Many mickles make a muckle," and there are more deaths in skirmishes than in the pitched field of a great battle. More Christian people lose their hold of God, their sense of His presence and are beaten accordingly, by reason of the little enemies that come down on them like a cloud of gnats on a summer's evening, than are defeated by the shock of a great assault or a great temptation, which calls out their strength and sends them to their knees to ask for help from God.—John Watson, D. D.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR OCTOBER 11.

Subject: God's Covenant With David, 2 Sam. vii., 4-16—Golden Text, 2 Sam. vii., 16—Memory Verses, 8, 9—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

I. David's desire to build a house for the Lord (vs. 1-3). The kingdom was now fairly launched, with favoring wind and tide to move on to its fullness of usefulness and glory. The people were united, the ark was on Mount Zion, the religious services were renewed. David, in his palace of cedar, looked out upon the place of worship for the nation and saw only a tent, which must soon decay, as the Mosaic tent had decayed. It did not seem right and fitting for the king to live in a house while the Lord dwelt in a tent. It did not honor God nor religion. David accordingly consulted the prophet Nathan whether he should not build a fitting temple for the worship of Jehovah. It was a noble desire, the perfecting the religious work he had already begun. Nathan at once, without waiting to consult the Lord, approved of his proposal and told him to proceed with the work.

II. The desire not granted (vs. 4-10). 4, 5. "That night." After David had told the prophet Nathan his desire to build a permanent temple for the Lord. The night was the recognized time for prophetic visions. "Word of the Lord." God spake to Nathan by a vision (v. 17). "Go and tell." Nathan's first answer to David was not given under divine inspiration, but was only his own judgment. That he might not continue to encourage error, or leave David to carry out human desires, the Lord spoke to Nathan and revealed His will in the matter. God could have spoken directly to David, but He desired to put honor upon His prophets and preserve David's regard for them. "Shalt thou build." Meaning thou shalt not. Not because a house should not be built, but not at that time, nor built by David. See 1 Chron. 17:4.

6, 7. "Have walked in a tent." The idea which runs through the divine message is that the dwelling of Jehovah in a tent was a fitting symbol of Israel's unquiet possession of the land. It was David's mission to give them quiet security in the region which they had conquered so long ago.

8-10. "From the sheepcote." This would remind David of the great things God had done for him and prove to him that though he was not permitted to build the temple he was honored by the Lord. He would also be reminded that he was indebted to God for all his good intentions to do great things. His first step upward from a lowly life came through God's favor. "To be ruler." The office and dignity of prince over Israel. From following the sheep Jehovah took him to be "His servant," a word of high dignity applied to but few persons in the Old Testament. "A great name." Besides all His watchful care and the success which He gave David in battle, the Lord had given him the hearts of the people and established his character abroad. This was not for the sake of mere earthly dominion. It was first of all a type of Messiah's reign, to whom God had promised the heathen for his inheritance, and that His Gospel should be carried to the ends of the earth. Hitherto God's promises had been general, and no tribe, much less any person, had been chosen as the ancestor of the Messiah. "Will appoint . . . will plant." Or rather have appointed, and have planted my people Israel in the land of Canaan. In these words the discourse turns to the future of the people. The sense is: after all these manifestations of favor in the past up to this time, the Lord will for the future assure His people a position and an existence, wherein they shall no more experience the affliction and oppression that they suffered from godless nations.

III. God's promises to David (vs. 11-17). 11, 12. "Will make thee an house." God's covenant promise to David was threefold. First, He promised that the house of David should be established forever. He had a name of renown, and he was also to have a family of renown. He had been a man of war, and through him Israel was established a firm, deep-rooted, living nation. The foundation was laid, on which could be carried out the work of temple building. "Will set up thy seed." Exalt to royal rule and power. Not any of his sons living then, but from among those who should be born unto him there should be a selection for the throne. A gracious promise to David following his denial from building the temple. The kingdom so dear to him should prosper, and through his own son.

13. "Shall build an house." The second promise made to David was that the house of the Lord should be built by David's seed. The house which Solomon built continued four hundred years, till the time of the Babylonish exile, when it was burned by Nebuchadnezzar (2 Kings 25:8); but it was rebuilt at the close of the exile (Ezra 6:15), and of it then the prophet Haggai said (Hag. 2:9), 'Thy glory of this latter house shall be greater than that of the former;' for this second temple was the connecting link between the Jews of Haggai's time and the Messiah. "For my name." The name of God signifies God Himself so far as He has revealed and manifested Himself to men. His promise concerning the temple was that He would "put His name there;" that is, that He would be present and reveal Himself there in an especial manner. "Forever." "The word 'forever,' emphatically twice repeated in verse 16, shows very distinctly that this prophecy looks beyond the succession of the kings of Judah of the house of David, and embraces the throne of the Christ, according to the angel's interpretation as given in Luke 1:31-33, where the reference to this passage cannot be mistaken."

14-16. The third promise was that David's seed should be the Son of God in a peculiar sense. "His Father." This prediction applied to Solomon. "Will chasten." This was another token of love and union. As a father He would punish that he might not continue in wrong-doing. Though exalted to the throne and honored above all others, this son would have the nature of men and suffer for evil, as all men suffer who sin. "My mercy shall not depart." The family of Saul became totally extinct. The family of David remained until the incarnation. Joseph and Mary were both of that family. Jesus was the only heir to the kingdom of Israel. He did not chose to sit on the secular throne, but ascended to the spiritual throne, and now is exalted to the right hand of God, a Prince and a Savior to give repentance and remission of sins.

IV. David's prayer (vs. 18-29). David's address to God consists of, 1. Humble thanksgiving for the undeserved favor shown to him and his house (vs. 18-21). 2. Praise for God's past manifestations of His glory in and to Israel (vs. 22-24). 3. Petition for the final fulfillment of the promise (vs. 25-29). This prayer is a model for all who approach the spiritual mercy-seat. It embodies (1) confession, (2) adoration and (3) supplication. Observe that although the divine promise was as sure as God could make it, yet David prays for its fulfillment.

LABOR WORLD.

Cobblers (shoe repairers) at Brockton, Mass., have formed a union.

Sam Parks declared unions will get all they demand in New York in spite of employers.

'Longshoremen at Brunswick, Ga., demand an increase of two and a half cents an hour.

Painters at Washington, D. C., will demand an increase in wages from $3 a day to $3.50.

Plans for the importation of 1200 strike-breakers are under way at Cripple Creek, Col.

The Philadelphia and Reading Company will close its Shamokin collieries two days a week until further notice.

Labor troubles on the water front at New Orleans, La., have been adjusted and the men are at work again after a strike of one day.

The shirt ironers of Paterson, N. J., have voted to become a local of the International Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Brassworkers of New York City and various other cities have formed an organization in St. Louis to oppose strikes and bring about arbitration in cases of differences with employers.

The plants of the American Tin Plate Company have begun manufacturing tin for the export trade, under which the tonnage men will suffer a reduction of three per cent. in their wages.

The International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers is not affiliated with the 111 other national and 1725 local unions in the American Federation of Labor.

The Remington Construction Company, determined to put up an eighteen-story building in Wall Street, New York City, in defiance of Sam Parks, will build a stockade around the plot and is hiring big 'longshoremen to defend its workers, who will be fed and lodged on the premises.

SPORTING BREVITIES.

Kent cricketers defeated the Philadelphia team by seven wickets.

Golf has reached a fixed and definite place among our national sports.

Quarterback kicking is to be a feature of this season's football games.

Buffalo is a bit sore because Jersey City won the Eastern League pennant.

Pitcher Charley Chech, of the St. Paul Club, won twenty-two out of twenty-five games pitched.

Harvard's football team will have a heavy rush line. Her centre trio this fall will average more than 200 pounds.

Lajoie claims that the Clevelands would have won the American League pennant easily if Bernhardt had not been injured.

According to reports of sportsmen the hunting season will be a failure in Pennsylvania if rabbits are taken into consideration.

Hugh Duffy, once the captain of the Boston National League Club, has been engaged to manage the Philadelphia National League nine for 1904.

Captain Hunt, of Cornell, although he has played guard heretofore, has developed into a great drop kicker, and recently has been playing full back.

Major Taylor, the colored bicycle rider, has returned to Worcester, after a campaign of ten months in Australia, India and France. He said it was his last trip.

The Chicago Baseball Club is pretty well satisfied with the distinction of being the only one that has defeated the champion Pittsburgs in the season's series.

Jimmy Michael will return to America this fall and take up cycle racing. The midget will remain for next season, riding probably under the management of James C. Kennedy.

The $5000 stake for three-year-old trotters was the feature of the opening of the grand circuit trots at Cincinnati, and was won in three straight heats by Ethel's Pride, best time 2.15

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Mrs. Astor is eighty-four years old.

The Duke of Roxburghe will wed Miss Goelet November 10.

London papers point out that while Mr. Chamberlain has resigned his policy remains.

Sir Thomas Lipton assures a Michigan "bachelors' club" that he will try not to marry.

It is authoritatively denied that President Roosevelt's weight has increased to 220 pounds. He weighs only 196.

Don Carlos, the pretender to the Spanish throne, is fifty-five and the father of one son and three daughters.

Dr. Lorenz is said to have received an offer of $40,000 to reduce the congenital hip dislocation of the son of an American brewer.

Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, the writer of books for girls, has just celebrated her seventy-ninth birthday on Milton Hill, near Boston, Mass.

Henry D. Lloyd, a well-known writer on economic subjects, died at his home in Winnetka, Ill. He was born in New York City May 1, 1847.

John G. Carlisle has purchased the Poindexter place, consisting of a residence and fifteen acres of land at Diamond Hill, near Greenwich, Conn.

Of the Ministers of the Second Empire in France there are still living M. Pinard and Emilie Ollivier. The first named remains an ardent Imperialist.

The London Chronicle remarks that "for soaring and coruscating eloquence no Irishman on this side of the Atlantic can hold a candle to Bourke Cockran."

Major-General Ian Hamilton, Quartermaster-General of the British Army, arrived in this country for the purpose of visiting battlefields of the Civil War.

Wholesale Prices Quoted in New York

MILK.			
The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 2¾c. per quart.			
BUTTER.			
Creamery—Western, extra	$ —	@$	21½
Firsts	19½	@	21
Seconds	17½	@	19
State dairy tubs, firsts	19	@	20
Imitation creamery	15	@	18
Factory, thirds to firsts	13½	@	16
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, fancy	11	@	12
Small	11¼	@	12¼
Part skims, good to prime	6¾	@	8
Part skims, common	—	@	4
Full skims	2½	@	3
EGGS.			
Jersey—Fancy	26	@	28
State and Penn	26	@	28
Western—Choice	23	@	24
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice	—	@	3 00
Medium, choice	2 27½	@	2 30
Pea, choice	2 37½	@	2 40
Red kidney, choice	3 20	@	3 25
White kidney, choice	2 65	@	2 70
Yellow eye, choice	2 85	@	2 90
Lima, Cal	2 60	@	2 65
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples—King, per bbl	2 00	@	3 00
Snow, per bbl	2 25	@	3 25
Twenty Ounce, per bbl	1 50	@	2 25
Gravenstein, per bbl	2 25	@	3 25
Greening, per bbl	1 50	@	2 00
Grapes, Del., per carrier	75	@	1 12
Niagara, per carrier	75	@	1 00
Concord, per carrier	50	@	65
Pears, Seckel, per bbl	2 50	@	4 50
Bartlett, per bbl	2 00	@	5 00
Huckleberries, per qt	6	@	8
Quinces, per bbl	2 50	@	4 00
Peaches, per basket	50	@	1 25
Plums, per 8-lb. basket	25	@	40
Cranberries, C. Cod, per bbl	5 75	@	7 00
Muskmelons, per crate	1 25	@	2 50
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, per lb	—	@	14½
Spring chickens, per lb	14	@	14½
Roosters, per lb	—	@	11
Turkeys, per lb	13	@	14
Ducks, per pair	40	@	75
Geese, per pair	1 00	@	1 37
Pigeons, per pair	18	@	20
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, per lb	12	@	20
Fowls, Western, per lb	13½	@	14
Chickens, State, per lb	11	@	17
Broilers, Phila., per lb	20	@	22
Ducks, spring, per lb	13	@	17½
Geese, spring, per lb	—	@	17
Squabs, per dozen	1 50	@	2 75
HOPS.			
State, 1903, choice, per lb	—	@	31
1902, choice, per lb	25	@	26
Common to fair	21	@	23
Pacific Coast, 1903, choice	29	@	30
1902, choice, per lb	25	@	26
Common to fair	21	@	23
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay, prime, per 100 lb	—	@	90
No. 1, per 100 lb	80	@	85
No. 2, per 100 lb	72½	@	77½
Clover mixed, per 100 lb	67½	@	70
Straw, long rye	90	@	1 00
SUNDRIES.			
Beeswax, prime, per lb	29	@	30
Maple sugar, per lb	9	@	10½
Maple syrup, per gallon	60	@	80
Honey, clover, per lb	11	@	14
Extracted, per lb	—	@	7
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, L. I., per bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Jersey, per bbl	1 50	@	1 87
Sweets, per bbl	2 00	@	2 75
Turnips, per bbl	—	@	1 00
Tomatoes, per box	25	@	75
Egg plant, per bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Squash, per bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Peas, per basket	75	@	2 00
Onions, L. I., per bbl	1 25	@	2 25
Conn., white, per bbl	2 00	@	4 00
Orange Co., red, per bag	1 25	@	1 75
Peppers, per bbl	75	@	1 75
Lettuce, per case	1 00	@	2 25
String beans, per basket	75	@	1 50
Cabbages, L. I., per 100	3 00	@	5 00
Cucumbers, per bushel	50	@	1 00
Cucumber pickles, per 1000	2 00	@	5 00
Lima beans, per bag	1 00	@	3 00
Corn, per 100	50	@	1 75
Celery, per dozen	5	@	40
Brussels sprouts, per qt	6	@	12
Cauliflower, per bbl	1 25	@	2 75
Beets, per 100 bunches	1 50	@	2 00
Carrots, per bbl	75	@	1 25
Pumpkins, per bbl	75	@	1 00
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter patents	3 90	@	4 30
Spring patents	4 75	@	5 10
Wheat, No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	88⅛
No. 2 red	—	@	82⅞
Corn, No. 2 white	—	@	54
Oats, No. 2	—	@	41½
No. 2 white	—	@	41
Rye, Western	—	@	61½
State	57	@	58½
Lard, city	7½	@	7¾
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	6½	@	9
Calves, city dressed	9	@	13½
Country dressed	7	@	12
Sheep, per 100 lb	2 25	@	3 95
Lambs, per 100 lb	5 00	@	6 00
Hogs, live, per 100 lb	5 70	@	6 75
Country dressed, per lb	8	@	9½

APPLES GOING TO ENGLAND.

About 75,000 Barrels Shipped From the Port of New York Every Week.

New York.—All records for the exportation of American apples to Europe, Germany, France and the United Kingdom are being broken. A total of about 75,000 barrels is shipped abroad from this city alone every week.

Every outbound liner is taking away immense loads of apples, most of which come from this State and Virginia. The steamship companies are charging sixty-two cents per barrel for carrying the fruit over.

MILK FAMINE FOR BOSTON.

Producers' Union Orders Farmers to Discontinue Shipments.

Boston, Mass.—As a result of the failure of the directors of the Milk Producers' Union to agree with the contractors on the price to be paid the farmers for milk, the unions issued orders to the farmers to ship no milk to the Boston market after October 1 until the contractors came to terms.

The union demanded forty cents a can for milk and the contractors refused to pay it. Local branches of the union indorsed the action of the directors.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE "ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

THREE SPRINGS.

J. B. Cutshall has moved his family from this place to Huntingdon.

Allen Cutshall, one of our merchants, made a business trip to Robertsdale Monday.

James V. Stevens, one of our highly respected citizens, is nursing a sore hand, the result of a bruise.

Benjamin Norris, formerly of Six Mile Run but lately of Philadelphia, has leased the house vacated by J. B. Cutshall.

Prof. Palmer called on friends and acquaintances in town last Sunday. Mr. Palmer is engaged as principal of the Orbisonia schools.

Miss Elsie Weight, who has been visiting friends and relatives in Smith's valley and Mapleton, returned home on Wednesday with her father, T. A. Weight.

Royer B. Waite last week, when examining an old time pistol, accidentally shot himself, the ball entering the flesh a few inches above the knee of the left limb, taking a downward course and lodging just below the cap of the knee. Dr. W. W. Heaton, of Saltillo, performed the necessary surgical work, removing the bullet, and the patient is getting along nicely. It was the old story, "Didn't know it was loaded."

The Old School Baptists will hold the association at the Old School Baptist church in Springfield township, beginning Friday, October 9th, and will continue until Sunday evening. These meetings are held annually and are held at different churches each year, taking about three years to make the grand round, hence it makes a triennial affair at each church. These meetings are looked forward to with a great deal of interest and are a success in church and social affairs.

Following is the report of Latta Grove school for month ending October 2, 1903: Whole number enrolled, males 10, females 14, total 24; average attendance during month, males 10, females 9, total 19; per cent. of attendance, males 96, females 83, total 89. Those who missed no time during month are Maud Stever, Mabel Dell, Charley Criswell, Andrew Crownover, Homer Bowman, Fred Crownover, Harry Bowman, Alverna Dell, Elda Stever, Elba Monihen, Erma Monihen, Elby Querry, Elda Dell and Homer Stever. D. H. Dell, teacher.

Death of Charles W. Steel.

This community was painfully shocked on the 24th of September on hearing of the tragic death of Charles Walter Steel, which sad event occurred at Bellwood where the life was crushed out of him without a minute's warning while at work repairing a car.

Charley was a young man that I always admired on account of his many fine traits of character and not only I but the entire community, as no one spoke of him but to praise. I heard an intelligent lady, that lived near him and knew him well, say that she didn't think anyone could say any harm of Charley. He was of an unassuming disposition, kind and generous to all, and above all especially to his mother who no doubt feels the loss most keenly and to whom our heart goes out with especial sympathy, on account of our lifelong acquaintance, we being raised within one mile and having gotten our early education at the same public school and always having been on the most intimate terms of friendship. He was faithful to his employers. I heard a man, who has had many men hired, that he never had a better hand. As an evidence of his worth he was to have been promoted in a few days if he had lived, has but he gone from among us and while he will be sadly missed he will have a green place in our memory. While we bow in humble submission to Him who doeth all things for the best, though our finite minds are unable to see things in that light. To his wife, his brothers and sisters and especially to his widowed mother we extend our warmest sympathy.

A. W. W.
Colfax, Pa.

Country Doctor—Wal, Silas, yer wife has gastric fever.

Silas Hayrick—Don't see how that kin be. We've never burned gas—always used lamps.

The Man Who Watched the Fly Paper.

This is a true story—not an accumulation of pseudo facts. A man had spread out a sheet of fly paper. He noticed that from day to day the number of small specks increased, each speck telling the story of the fly's tragic end.

One day, out of idle curiousity, he fell to studying the flies as their doom overtook them. One fly came to the edge of the paper, tasted the treacherous, sticky preparation, then went away for the time being. Another fly did the same, but waded boldly in, and was soon caught fast. Another fly, flying down straight from above, landed in the middle of the fly paper. His pleasant buzz of anticipation soon changed to a loud singing noise, that told of helpless rage and fear.

As the flies landed on the paper, each acted in a different way. Some beat their wings frantically for a second or two, only to fall over on their sides very soon and succumb to the sticky poison. Others showed more intelligence, and when they realized the danger stood on the tips of their tiny legs, endeavoring to draw themselves up and fly away.

Now and then some fly, with a violen effort of his muscles and of his will, would actually tear himself from the fly paper and escape. Others could not get away, but made a heroic struggle. They walked across the paper, dragging their heavy legs and sticky wings, climbing up on the bodies of the other flies in search of some means of escape.

The man watched the flies, their different kinds of efforts, their different ways of dying, the long struggle of some, the quick submission of others. It was a grewsome but interesting spectacle. What interested him most was the stupidity of the flies, and the fact that not one of them seemed to learn anything from the fate of the scores of others stretched dead on the sticky surface.

"It is evident," said the man, "that these flies have absolutely no capacity for thinking or for estimating consequences. Each fly, as he approaches the paper, must see that there are scores of flies dead on it. Each of these flies, as he goes back and forth near this deathtrap, must see the other flies struggling, see their useless efforts, hear their terrified buzzing—yet each fly in his turn runs the risk, and tempted by the sweet, sticky substance, goes to death in his turn. I suppose that each foolish fly thinks that he will escape the fate of the others. Each one imagines that he can light on the paper and get off again. Perhaps each has noticed the occasional fly that gets on the paper and does escape safely. What fools these flies are! What a fool each one of them is not to say to himself that what has ruined so many other flies will surely ruin him! Why do they not get out of this room if they can, or at least keep as far away from the fly paper as possible?"

Having thus mused philosophically, the man put on his hat and went out, leaving the flies and their foolishness to take care of themselves.

The man turned to the right, then turned to the left, and went through a doorway, and then he was on the fly paper that catches human beings. He was in a drinking saloon, and he had a glass of whisky in front of him.

At this point we may study this man in the saloon as he studied the flies on the fly paper in his bedroom. What happens to the man in the saloon? Exactly what happens to the fly on the fly paper. One man goes near the edge of the whisky habit, takes a little, and goes away, like the fly first mentioned, who approached the edge of the fly paper. This human fly who takes a little and goes away is almost sure to come back again in time.

Other men who approach the whisky fly paper take a little and promptly wade right into their doom. The human victims that light on the whisky fly paper have as many ways of struggling, as many ways of dying, as many ways of suffering, and as few chances of escaping as the ignorant fly that lights on the sticky fly paper in the hot kitchen.

Of human flies on the whisky fly paper, some struggle feebly for a while against the habit that has caught them, and soon succumb. Others last for a long while. Only the ends of their feet touch the fly paper. They keep their bodies erect, and for the time being feel quite proud of themselves. But their feet are on the fly paper, and with many of them it is only a question of time when the body and mind will sink to the level of the feet, and that will be the end of the struggle.

Some escape from the whisky fly paper, and go away telling others that "whisky never hurt him." This human fly does the most harm. He sends others to whisky, and the chances are in favor of his going back there himself.

When you go into a restaurant, or any other places where fly payer is spread out, take a look at the struggling, suffering insects dying slowly and horribly in the sticky mass that falsely attracts them. You will wonder at the stupidity of each fly as it alights, regardless of the fate of others.

Don't duplicate that fly's stupidity in your own life. Remember that what has ruined others may ruin you. Keep away from the saloon and from the whisky bottle. Take a walk through the Potter's Field some day—any man at the morgue can tell you how to get there—and you will find the fruits of the whisky bottle, quiet and peaceful at last, in their final rest on the surface of the fly paper that caught them.—*New York American.*

Broke Into His House.

S. Le Quinn of Cavendish, Vt., was robbed of his customary health by invasion of Chronic Constipation. When Dr. King's New Life Pills broke into his house, his trouble was arrested and now he's entirely cured. They're guaranteed to cure. 25c at B. O'Connor & Sons' store.

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The cheap tailor tries to dress a young man like a gentleman, and usually succeeds in making only a monkey of him. The high priced tailor is usually worth his price.

Our to-order suits come in between the two in prices, but in fit and style are up to the high priced tailor's best work.

Suits to order, $15 to $40.

Ready for wear suits with concave shoulders, narrow close-setting collars and long narrow lapels, single or double breasted, in Scotch tweeds, handsome mixed worsteds and fast-black unfinished worsteds,

$7.50 TO $20.00.

Fall hats, including Knox and Stetson models, fall shirts, neckwear, hosiery and underwear for all mankind.

J. G. Isenberg & Son,
Always Reliable.
Huntingdon, Pa.

G. W. Wright. L. M. Dell.

Wright & Dell.

While we do not change our advertisement nor quote prices each week, yet we are changing goods with the seasons, always keeping in line both in goods and prices as our constantly increasing trade will attest.

Our customers find that they can get what they want right here, and they find that our goods are right and our prices are right.

We thank you for your patronage and solicit a continuance of the same.

Very respectfully,
WRIGHT & DELL,
Mapleton Depot, Pa.
August 10, 1903.

May, 1884. B. O'Connor & Sons. Oct., 1903.

NEXT WEEK WE WILL HAVE IN
Our Fall and Winter Stock
OF
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The stock was bought from the largest manufacturers and jobbers in the country. Bought for net spot cash, and we will promise you the best value for your money.

Remember, we sell Boots and Shoes at lowest profit.

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If we should not have what you want, will try to get it for you. LOWEST PRICES.

B. O'Connor & Sons.
Mapleton Depot, Pa., Sep. 30, 1903.

ADVERTISE IN THE ITEM.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Oct. 7, 1903.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 24, 1903.

	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly. Night	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly P.M.
New York:						
W. 23d St. Sta.	7 55	12 10	. . .	. . .	8 55	5 55
Desb's St. Sta.	8 00	12 15	. . .	. . .	9 00	6 00
Cort'dtSt. Sta.	8 00	12 15	. . .	. . .	9 00	6 00
Philadelphia	11 20	4 25	7 10	8 40	11 40	8 25
Washington.	10 40	. . .	. . .	7 50	10 50	7 15
Baltimore	11 55	4 44	. . .	8 52	12 00	8 30

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Harrisburg	2 50	8 00	11 48	11 45	3 10	5 00	11 00
Rockville	. .	8 12	11 59	.	. .	5 12	. .
Marysville.	f3 04	8 17	12 03	. .	. .	5 17	. .
Duncannon	f3 18	8 35	12 16	. .	3 35	5 34	. .
Newport	f3 40	9 05	12 37	. .	3 55	6 02	. .
Millerst'wn	. .	9 14	f12 45	. .	. .	6 12	. .
Thom's't'n	. .	9 25	f12 53	. .	. .	6 22	. .
Port Royal	f4 13	9 43	f 1 07	. .	f4 22	6 39	. .
Mifflin	4 18	9 48	1 11	. . .	4 27	6 45	. .
Lewist'n Jc.	4 40	10 14	1 30	1 10	4 46	7 08	. .
McVeytown	f5 02	10 39	1 48	. .	N5 04	7 32	. .
N. Hamilt'n	f5 21	11 01	f 2 04	. .	. .	7 52	. .
Mt. Union	f5 27	11 07	2 08	. .	5 25	7 58	. .
Mapleton.	f5 33	11 13	f 2 14	. .	. .	8 05	. .
Huntingdon	5 50	11 32	2 29	2 01	5 44	8 23	. .
Petersburg.	f6 07	11 47	2 43	. .	. .	8 37	. .
Birm'gham.	f6 35	12 13	3 07	. .	G6 14	8 59	. .
Tyrone	6 42	12 20	3 12	2 40	6 19	9 05	. .
Bellwood	7 07	12 41	3 29	. .	6 37	9 22	. .
Altoona	7 30	1 00	3 45	3 10	6 55	9 40	2 20
Pittsburg	12 10	5 45	8 35	6 55	10 45	1 50	5 35
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.

"N" stops on signal to discharge passengers from Harrisburg and east and south of Harrisburg.

"G" stops on signal to let off passengers from points east and south of Harrisburg, and to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

Additional trains leave Harrisburg for Altoona and Pittsburg as follows: 1.40 a. m., 12.55, 7.15, and 11.55 p. m. daily.

	Week days. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly P.M.
Pittsburg	. . .	3 00	3 00	8 00	. .	12 45	4 50
Altoona	5 00	6 25	7 05	11 43	1 45	5 55	9 05
Bellwood	f5 12	. .	7 20	f11 55	1 59	6 10	9 19
Tyrone	5 24	6 47	7 37	12 06	2 16	6 27	9 33
Birm'gham	f5 28	. .	7 43	d12 10	2 22	6 32	h9 38
Petersburg.	f5 46	. .	8 07	. .	2 46	f6 56	. .
Huntingdon	5 57	7 17	8 20	12 37	3 00	7 10	10 12
Mapleton	f6 11	. .	8 36	. .	3 18	7 24	. .
Mt. Union	f6 17	. .	8 42	f12 56	3 25	7 29	f10 32
N. Hamilton	f6 22	. .	8 46	. .	3 32	7 34	. .
McVeytown.	6 40	. .	9 05	f1 16	3 53	f7 51	. .
Lewist'n Jc.	7 00	f8 05	9 27	1 35	4 18	8 10	11 16
Mifflin	7 22	. .	9 48	f1 52	4 42	8 30	f11 37
Port Royal	7 27	. .	9 52	. .	4 48	8 34	. .
Thom's't'n	7 42	. .	10 08	. .	5 07	f8 48	. .
Millerstown.	7 51	. .	10 18	. .	5 17	f8 57	. .
Newport	8 00	. .	10 28	. .	5 29	9 05	. .
Duncannon	8 27	. .	10 52	. .	5 57	f9 29	. .
Marysville	8 44	. .	11 07	. .	6 15	f9 43	. .
Rockville	8 48	. .	11 12	. .	6 22	f9 48	. .
Harrisburg	9 00	9 30	11 25	3 10	6 35	10 00	1 00

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M,	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Baltimore	. . .	12 10	*3 11	6 00	9 45	2 20	. .
Washington	. .	1 15	*4 10	7 15	10 55	3 45	. .
Philadelphia	11 48	12 17	*3 17	6 23	10 20	. .	4 25
New York:							
Desb's St.	2 03	2 53	*5 53	9 30	3 53	. .	7 13
Cort'dt St	2 03	2 53	*5 53	9 30	3 53	. .	7 13
W. 23d St	2 15	3 00	*6 00	9 40	. .	. .	7 15
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.

Additional trains are run as under:

Leave Pittsburg 9.00 p. m. daily, Altoona 1.05 a. m., Huntingdon 1.58 a. m.; arrive Harrisburg 4.20 a. m., Philadelphia 7.17 a. m.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 a. m. daily, Altoona 11.08 a. m., Tyrone 11.32 a. m., Huntingdon 12.04 p. m., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., arrive Harrisburg 2.40 p. m., Philadelphia 5.47 p. m., New York 8.08 p. m., Baltimore 6.00 p. m., Washington 7.15 p. m.

*Week days only. "d" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond. "f" stops only on signal, or notice to agent or conductor, to receive or discharge passengers.

"N" stops only on signal or notice to conductor to discharge passengers from Harrisburg and points east and south of Harrisburg.

"m" coach section will stop on signal to discharge or receive passengers.

"h" stops to discharge passengers from East Liberty, Pittsburg and beyond.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction—For Sunbury 7.30 a. m. and 3.00 p. m. week days.

For McClure 6.10 p. m. week days.

For Milroy 7.40 a. m., 1.50 and 4 50 p. m. week days.

For Reedsville 7.40 a. m., 1.50, 4.50 and 5.25 p. m. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 a. m. and 5.55 p. m. week days. Bedford only 8.35 a. m. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield, Curwensville and Grampain, 8.20 a. m., 3.25 and 6.50 p. m. week days, and 8.20 a m. Sundays.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 a. m., 12.25 and 7.00 p. m. week days. 8.10 a. m. Sundays.

For Scotia 7.50 a. m. and 2.50 p. m. week days.

PENNSYLVANIA AND NORTHWESTERN R. R.

Trains leave Bellwood for Punxsutawney 8.00 a. m. and 3.38 p. m. week days, arrive at Bellwood at 11.08 a. m. and 5.39 p. m. week days.

For rates, maps and detailed information, call on Ticket Agents, or address Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, 360 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Manager.

GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in Effect September 28, 1903

NORTH	Mail No. 1	Mail No. 3	Irreg. No. 5	Irreg. No. 7
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M
Robertsdale	6 05	12 35	8 30	4 30
Cook's	6 15	12 45	8 42	4 44
Martin's	6 20	12 50	8 46	4 48
Rocky Ridge	6 25	12 55	8 50	4 43
Cole's	6 35	1 00	8 55	4 50
Kimmell	6 43	1 07	9 03	5 08
Saltillo	7 02	1 32	9 25	5 15
Three Springs	7 08	1 40	9 33	5 28
Pogue	7 20	1 55	9 53	5 36
Booher Junction	7 30	2 05	10 00	5 40
Orbisonia	7 40	2 15	10 10	5 5
Shirley	7 55	2 30	10 25	. .
Augh, Mills	8 05	2 40	10 35	. .
Mount Union	8 25	3 00	10 55	. .
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.

SOUTH	Mail No. 2	Mail No. 4	Irreg. No. 6	Irreg. No. 8
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	a.m.
Mount Union	9 00	4 00	. .	11 25
Augh, Mills	9 17	4 18	. .	11 42
Shirley	9 30	4 30	. .	11 53
Orbisonia	9 50	4 55	5 35	1 35
Booher Junction	10 00	5 00	5 39	1 40
Pogue	10 07	5 08	5 45	1 55
Three Springs	10 22	5 25	5 57	2 07
Saltillo	10 30	5 35	6 03	2 14
Kimmel	†10 50	5 55	6 23	2 33
Cole's	11 00	6 05	6 35	2 43
Martin's	†11 11	6 15	6 43	2 54
Rocky Ridge	†11 05	6 10	6 39	2 50
Cook's	11 17	6 20	6 48	2 58
Robertsdale	11 30	6 30	7 00	3 01
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST Irreg. No. 12	Mail No. 10	STATIONS	EAST Irreg. No. 9	Mail No. 11
p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m
5 00	6 20	Orbisonia	7 20	6 00
5 08	6 27	*Blacklog	7 31	5 53
5 16	6 35	*Cedar Rock	7 05	5 45
5 19	6 38	*Locke Valley.	7 02	5 42
5 25	6 45	*Shade Gap	6 55	5 35

All trains run daily except Sunday.

The Company reserves the right to vary from the above Time-Table without notice.

Standard Time—75th Meridian, or Eastern time.

R. S. SEIBERT, General Manager.

Subscrbie for the ITEM, $1 a year

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Topic For the Week Beginning Oct. 11, "Put First Things First." Text, Matt. vi, 24-34.

"But seek ye first His kingdom and His righteousness and all these things shall be added unto you."

What one would best do when the house is on fire depends on circumstances. It is all right to try to save the goods if there is time. Considerable risk of pain and injury may well be run if there is a reasonable chance to save valuables. But many have lost their lives in trying to save things. Deeds and diamonds have value, but not to the dead. One is unwise to try to save an empty jewel case and leave untouched gems of great value. In the excitement of the time many have done such things. Better let the clothes burn rather than the body. It is not uncommon to see notice of fire in a hotel and the statement that the guests were obliged to escape in their night clothing, losing all else in the fire.

We feel pity for their loss and at the same time congratulate them on their escape. Scarcely a month passes without news of some marine disaster in which passengers and crew escape from sinking vessels in scant clothing and are glad to get off so well.

The matter of first importance is life, after that goods and then comfort.

No one's life consists in the abundance of things he possesses. It is more than health; it is higher than reputation and honors.

The life itself is more than breathing and acting through a body. It may be in a body, but it is, more than all, physical powers and experiences. The value of life lies almost wholly in the unseen inner things of spirit. A wounded spirit is worse than a broken arm. Heartache is the hardest pain to bear. A joyous heart will make a person unmindful of cuts or bruises on the body. A resolute spirit often makes a weak body live for years beyond its natural limit. What a lesson to the world of worrying mortals was the life of Pope Leo XIII.! Indomitable will and concentrated purpose compelled a frail bodily frame to bear for long years beyond the ordinary limit of physical endurance tasks under which a stronger one might bend or break if not sustained by such powers of spirit.

The comforts and luxuries of the world, the pleasures of bodily existence, are valuable just in so far, and so far only, as they help the inner spirit to come to its best attainments.

Purity, righteousness, peace, have no equivalents. If not obtained no other gain will make up for the lack. If lost no other thing saved can fill their place. Fire and flood may strip us of every other thing and leave us destitute of any lands or goods, may even take friends and health, but if through all we still keep a soul united in faith and love to God we have saved that of most value and shall find all the rest in due time.

This lesson means far more than this, however.

Young people must learn to make their way in this world, become skilled to gain a living and do the world's work. What tasks must be mastered, what time and effort are required to learn the lessons and train the powers to do the work! How shall time and strength be found for anything else? If we are faithful in this, can we not gain the whole that is to be had? Not by that road. Serve Mammon and gain his gain you may, but no coin of heaven's mintage pays the wage of his workmen.

If you think character and heaven of any value then seek them first, and God, who made and owns and rules all worlds, will pay His workmen their wage in coin of righteousness here and hereafter, now and ever.

The Sweetest Homes.

The sweetest and happiest homes—homes to which men in weary life look back with yearning too deep for tears; homes whose recollections linger round our manhood like light and the sunshine and the sweet air, into which no base things can intrude—are homes where brethren dwell together in unity; where, because all love God, all love their brothers also; where, because all are very dear to all, each is dearer to each than to himself.—Frederick W. Farrar.

The Devil's Booth.

At the devil's booth all things are sold;
Each ounce of dross costs its ounce of gold;
For a cap and bells our lives we pay;
Bubbles we buy with a whole soul's tasking.
'Tis heaven alone that is given away·
'Tis only God may be had for the asking.
—James Russell Lowell.

Christ's Christianity.

Christianity as Christ taught is the truest philosophy of life ever spoken. But let us be quite sure when we speak of Christianity that we mean Christ's Christianity.—Phillips Brooks.

Prayer.

Prayer is so mighty an instrument that no one ever thoroughly mastered all its keys. They sweep along the infinite scale of man's wants and of God's goodness.

A Power For Good.

There is always power for good in the smile that God puts on the face.—American Friend.

Deeds Entered for Record.

J. R. Edwards and wife to William A. Jepson, property in Broad Top City. Consideration $2350.

M. R. Heffner and wife to Adam L. Stouffer, property in Walker township. Consideration $500.

Thomas F. Bailey, assignee, to Walter C. Lytle, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $2100.

William S. Stryker and wife to L. P. Hansen, property in Porter township. Consideration $475.

Atlantic Refining Company to Pennsylvania Railroad Company, property in Mt. Union. Consideration $1.

Dr. George W. C. James to Samuel H. Miller, property in Orbisonia. Consideration $35.

George F. DeForest and wife to C. W. Harper, property in Smithfield township. Consideration $1.

William Lininger and wife to George W. Fisher, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $1650.

Chillion D. Krider and wife to William J. Harris, propertyin Warriorsmark township. Consideration $125.

Drusilla M. McDonald to Charles T. McDonald and others, property in Brady township. Consideration $40.

Charles T. McDonald and others to Claude S. McDonald, property in Brady township. Consideration $160.

Claude S. McDonald and wife to Levi Knepp, property in Brady township. Consideration $350.

He Learned a Great Truth.

It is said of John Wesley that he once said to Mistress Wesley: "Why do you tell that child the same thing over and over again? "John Wesley, because once telling is not enough." It is for this same reason that you are told again and again that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cures colds and grip; that it counteracts any tendency of these diseases to result in pneumonia, and that it is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by J. G. Gillam; James O. Heaton, Cassville.

From a Public School Examination.

Name two kinds of nuts? Answer: Peanuts and forget-me-nuts.

From what animals do we get milk? Answer: The camel and the milkman.

What is the hen covered with? Feathers. What is the dog covered with? Fleas.

Name the most ferocious animal known in the United States. Answer: Mosquito.

Gained Forty Pounds in Thirty Days.

For several months our younger brother had been troubled with indigestion. He tried several remedies but got no benefit from them. We purchased some of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets and he commenced taking them. Inside of thirty days he had gained forty pounds in flesh. He is now fully recovered. We have a good trade on the Tablets.—HOLLEY BROS., Merchants, Long Branch, Mo. For sale by J. G. Gillam; James O. Heaton, Cassville.

—It has been announced that the State Fish Commission intends taking steps to rid Pennsylvania streams of German carp, the belief being that the carp destroy all other fish. This is good news and will probably be the means of affording the local rod and line fishermen an even chance to catch bass and salmon, few of which appear in the Juniata, at least this season.—*Juniata Herald.*

—The average daily expenditure for the building of new churches in this country is said to be $95,000. If a soul was converted for every $1,000 thus expended, the numder would reach nearly thirtyfive millions souls a year.—*Pennsylvania Methodist.*

—A miser grows rich by seeming poor; an extravagant man grows poor by seeming rich.

FOUND!

100-pc. Dinner Sets

In different decorations

$7.00 to $15.00.

22

A lot of heavy Gold Band Cups, Saucers and Plates

At 10 Cents

An assortment of Toilet Sets, $1.50 to $5.00

Wood and Iron Wagons, Child's Doll Coaches, Carts and Chair Carts, Pillow Sham Holders; also a full line of Tin, Granite, Wooden and Willow ware, Crocks, 1 pt. to 1 gal. at

Yocum's Novelty

Near Postoffice,

Huntingdon, Penna.

William Reed & Sons

The New Suits for Fall

ARE COMING IN EVERY DAY.

The designers this fall have outdone all previous efforts and have produced styles that will appeal to every woman. There is a touch of newness and originality in every one we are showing.

The long skirted coats have fairly leaped into popularity and the styles we show in both straight and blouse front effects are exceptionally fine.

All suit makers predict the greatest season yet experienced, so you will want a new suit too. Our line contains styles and grades up to $25 to suit any one.

The New Rain Coats

Of Cravenette and Scotch Mixed Shower Proof Cloths are now on display. Every garment is new and of the best style.

All summer lines are being closed out at prices a third to a half less than formerly.

Wm. Reed & Sons,

Huntingdon, Pa.

Prices are Reduced

ALL THROUGH THE STORE.

In order to make room for new goods now coming in, we have reduced prices on all Dress Goods.

Dress Goods that was 25c yd., reduced to 15c yd.
Best Calicos reduced to 5c and 6c per yd.
Ginghams reduced to 5c and 6c per yd.
Muslin, yd wide, from 5c to 8c per yard.

BOYS' SUITS, Ages 5 to 12 Years

Regular prices ranged from $1.25 to $3.50; will be sold regardless of cost. Persons desiring to buy Boys' Suits have the opportunity here of receiving double value for their money. Come early as they will not be here long at tne greatly reduced prices at which we are offering them.

GROCERIES.

Package Coffee,	11c per pound.
Loose Coffee,	15c per pound.
Granulated Sugar,	5½c per pound.
Soft White Sugar,	5c per pound.
EVAPORATED FRUIT.	
Extra Fine Peaches,	10c per pound.
Apricots,	10c per pound.
Best California Prunes	10c per pound.

Visit our store and examine goods. You will find prices right.

Main St J. G. GILLAM, Mapleton.

FOR SALE AT SARIFICE, or will be rented—150-acre farm in Union township, 2½ miles from Mill Creek; 100 acres cultivated, 50 acres timber; together with separate peach orchard and 85 acres timber, good buildings, and abundance all kinds fruit. S. A. ANDERSON, Mill Creek, Pa. 9-2-2mos

FOR SALE—A small farm of about fifty acres in Union township, about one mile from Mill Creek on road leading to Smith valley and Trough Creek valley. Well watered and adopted to fruit or truck farming. House, barn and other outbuildings. Will be sold cheap and on easy terms. For further particulars call on or address, CHARLES W. WEAVER, Mill Creek, Pa. 8-19-2mos

PUBLIC SALE.—The elegant farm belonging to the estate of James Wilson, situate five miles from Huntingdon and one mile from Mill Creek, will be offered at public sale on the premises on October 15, 1903, at 1.30 o'clock. This farm contains 220 acres, about 150 acres cleared and the balance in timber. It has thereon a brick dwelling house and bank barn, good water and two orchards. A good part of the cleared land is good bottom land. Also a tract of timber land adjoining, containing 171 acres and 141 perches and allowance. Over 100 acres of this tract contains oak and pine saw timber. For further particulars and terms of sale see hand bills or address JOHN WILSON or J. R. & W. B. SIMPSON, Huntingdon, Pa.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

MOUNT UNION, PA.

Capital, $25,000. Surplus, $2,500.

Officers:

A. B. Gillam, President.
T. A. Appleby, Vice President.
G. B. M. Kepler, Cashier,

Directors:

A. B. Gillam, T. A. Appleby, C. B. Bush, M. D., Benj. O'Connor, Bruce Yocum, R. B. Campbell, W. G. Ewing, M. W. Isenberg, W. J. Campbell, M. D.

Household individual banks furnished on application.

A general banking business done.

Interest allowed on time deposits.

Drafts issued on the principal commercial cities.

Absolute safety of investment and courteous treatment of patrons are assured to the public, whose patronage is respectfully invited.

FOR SALE—A good milch cow, quiet and gentle. For further particulars call on or address Mrs. E. Werts, Mapleton Depot, Pa. tf

FOR SALE—A good Brick House with seven rooms, lot 50x150 feet, situate in Mapleton Borough. ALSO two lots 50x150, each adjoining the above lot. A good chance either for a home or investment. These lots are all planted with the choicest fruit trees and vines, it being the George Godard homestead. Inquire of or write B. FRANK GODARD, executor, Huntingdon, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of M. P. Truax, deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of M. P. Truax, late of Mapleton borough, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

H. H. SWOPE, Administrator.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Sept. 16, 1903. 6t.

FISHER'S

Mother's Bread

Only the best flour and materials are used, and it is

Absolutely Pure,

mixed (like all other bread) by the latest improved mixing machines, which guarantee perfect cleanliness, and baked by only skillful bakers in our modern bake shop. If you have not tried it, ask your grocer or stop our wagons which are on the streets all day.

We will also bake our usual line of Bread and Rolls which it has always been our aim to have pure, clean and wholesome.

As to cakes, would say they are made by skilled bakers, and only fresh country butter and eggs are used.

Ask for and eat Fisher's Mother's Bread.

Fisher's
Penn Street Bakery,
Huntingdon, Pa.

DEATH IN TORNADO'S FURY

Widespread Loss of Life and Property in the West.

BUSY TOWN NEARLY WIPED OUT

The Village of St. Charles, Minn., Laid Waste—Business Section Ruined and Nearly 100 Dwellings Torn to Pieces—Much Damage Was Done Elsewhere and Many Persons Were Injured.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The story of a terrific storm sweeping across the State from the Mississippi to Lake Michigan, carrying death and destruction in its wake, is told by the dispatches which come from almost every city. Twelve were killed and a score or more injured.

The worst of the storm was felt at St. Charles, Minn., just across the Wisconsin line, which was almost completely wiped out with a record of seven killed and twenty-eight injured, many seriously.

The dead are: John Hebens, Sr.; William Hebens, his son; Will Adams, Oscar Crittenden, George Jesson, Ed Murphy, Ed Peters, of Dover, Minn.

The entire main street of the town was literally wiped out, hardly a business place being left standing. Forty-two residences were destroyed, and the total property damage is estimated at $100,000. Among the buildings demolished were the Central School Building, the Chicago Great Western Depot, the Catholic church and Parrott's Wagon Works.

At 2.30 p. m. the storm cloud was seen approaching from the southwest, and there was an immediate scramble for places of safety. The tornado struck the town from the southwest quarter and made a clean sweep through it, following almost entirely the line of the main street and devastating buildings on each side. Then the residences further back from the business centre were struck and many of them blown completely away.

It seems almost miraculous that there was not a greater loss of life. Four of those killed were in John Eben's saloon when it collapsed, and they were buried beneath the wreckage. Two others were in a dry goods store which was blown away, and they were killed by the falling walls. E. Peters, of Dover, was killed in the wreck of a hotel. The telephone exchange was demolished, and two of the girls were seriously injured.

The storm came upon the town with such suddenness that it was filling the air with debris of buildings before the citizens realized the nature of the calamity. Many of those injured received their hurts from flying missiles, while others were caught beneath the wreckage of their business houses or homes and remained pinioned down until rescued by the relief party.

The storm, however, seems to have followed very closely the boundary line between Minnesota and Iowa and damage to farm buildings, dwellings, and grain stacks, with injury to human beings and death to live stock, is reported from several points in that locality.

At Almond, near Waupaca, three were killed, and at Blain, Wis., in the same district, two others met death. Wisconsin was not alone in feeling the effects of the storm, for the wind swept the upper peninsula of Michigan, also doing considerable damage there. The dead at Almond and Blain are: Albert Holtz, Almond; Mrs. Holtz, John Holtz, aged fifteen years; Abram Johnson and Mrs. Johnson.

The storm at Almond came unexpectedly. The day had been muggy, but a sudden shift of the wind was followed by a tornado, which tore down a dozen houses in various parts of Waupaca County.

The home of Holtz was destroyed, and all three occupants are dead. At Blain, in addition to the dead, Samuel Ericson was found in the ruins of his home, fatally hurt. Robert Mank was found with his back broken.

At Oshkosh the greatest trouble was due to falling electric light wires. Two men were struck and badly burned. At Baraboo the Baraboo River rose above its banks and flooded the business part of the city in a short time.

At Houghton and Marquette, Mich., the storm blew in the plate glass windows and the hail did damage. Several were injured at Independence, Wis., and the entire town was left in darkness by the burning of the electric light plant, due to lightning.

One man was killed and twelve were injured in Independence, where the property loss is $100,000.

In Racine, Carl Larson was struck by a falling electric light wire and killed.

MISS RUTH BRYAN WEDDED.

She Was Married on the Day After She Became of Age.

Lincoln, Neb.—Miss Ruth Baird Bryan, daughter of William J. Bryan, became the wife of William Homer Leavitt, an artist, of Newport, R. I., at Fairview, the country home of the bride's parents.

The bride was unattended and her father did not give her away. She was attired in a traveling gown of brown zibeline, with a hat to match.

Shortly after the ceremony the bride and bridegroom started on a tour of the South and East. Their romance dates back five months, when Mr. Leavitt, who is the bride's senior by fourteen years, came to Lincoln to paint Mr. Bryan's portrait. Her parents thought Miss Bryan too young to marry, and she fixed her wedding date for one day after she became eighteen.

PERISH ON LAKE STEAMER

Captain Bravely Meets Death While Trying to Save Women.

Squall Strikes the E. L. Hackley on Lake Michigan and She Turns Over—Passengers and Crew Drown.

Sturgeon Bay, Wis.—The little steamboat Erie L. Hackley, with passengers and crew to the number of twenty-one on board, went down in a squall in Green Bay. Twelve persons, including three women, were drowned. The nine others, eight men and one woman, were saved by a passing vessel, but not until 8 a. m. next day, after a night of such suffering that several of them are at the point of death.

The Lost—Lawrence Barringer, Fish Creek, Wis.; Edna Barringer, sister of L. Barringer; Frank Fitzgibbons, Jacksonport, Wis.; Carl Kelly, Fish Creek; George Le Clair, Jr., Jacksonport, brother-in-law to the Barringers; Nels Nilson, Sturgeon Bay, Wis.; Joseph V. Orus, Fish Creek, captain of the Hackley; Henry Rabitoy, Fish Creek; Freeman Thorp, Fish Creek; ——Truchay, cook, Fish Creek; Miss Frances Vincent, Egg Harbor, Wis.; Miss Vincent, sister of Miss Frances Vincent.

Although the Hackney was a small vessel, with a limited passenger list, the experience of those who rode with her in the storm that swept her to destruction was as thrilling as in any greater disaster of the sea. The boat left Menominee, Mich., soon after 5 o'clock p. m., bound for Fish Creek. She had proceeded out only about seven miles when she was overwhelmed by a terrific squall from out of the southwest.

Angry seas crashed over the little vessel, threatening to engulf her, and Captain Orus decided to turn about and try to make the port she had just left. In bringing the Hackley about she fell into the trough of the sea, from which she could not get out. The captain threw the wheel hard down to port and then to starboard, working like mad to make the boat obey the rudder, but without avail.

As the vessel was thrown up and down in the deep gulf of waters some of the freight shifted to one side. Immediately the vessel listed and filled with water, then plunged to the bottom, going down within two minutes of the sliding over of the freight.

As the vessel sank the upper works and part of the main deck were torn off, carrying with them most of the passengers and crew. Several of the passengers were so terrified that they were unable to help themselves, and these were instantly drowned.

In the two brief moments before the Hackley took her last plunge efforts were made by some of the more self-possessed to unlash the lifeboats, but before one of them could be put over the side the workers were struggling in the water. As the vessel settled men and women cried and shrieked in an agony of fear and ran about wildly and helplessly. If the upper works had not parted and remained above water not one person would have been saved.

All night long those who had succeeded in getting hold of wreckage clung to their frail support, but one after another succumbed and sank beneath the waves.

After fourteen hours of buffeting about in the storm Captain Asa Johnson, of the steamboat Sheboygan, from Washington Harbor, to Sturgeon Bay, discovered the wreckage, with the imperiled passengers and crew at 8 o'clock next morning.

Boats were immediately lowered, and the now nearly exhausted persons on the wreckage were transferred to the Sheboygan, though the rescues were made with the greatest difficulty in the furious sea.

POSTAGE ON CREMATED BODIES.

Department Rules They Shall Be Classed as Merchandise and Pay Regular Rate.

Washington, D. C.—Third Assistant Postmaster-General Madden received a request for information as to the postage rates on cremated bodies. Mr. Madden, after due deliberation, prepared a ruling to the effect that cremated bodies should be classed as merchandise, and should pay the regular rate of one cent for four ounces.

As a result of his decision four air-tight tin canisters, containing the cremated remains of a family, shipped from New York to San Francisco, were forwarded from the Washington post-office, where they had been held up pending a determination of the postage rates for the journey.

HARMONY COTTON MILLS CLOSE.

7500 Employes Out of Work, as the Supply of Cotton is Exhausted.

By the closing of the Harmony Mills, of Cohoes, N. Y., 7500 employes are out of work. The company says that its supply of cotton is exhausted. This is a great surprise, since only a short time ago an officer of the company said that it was fully protected against any possibility of a shortage, having a long term contract with a cotton grower. The company, however, found it profitable to sell from its supply, relying on a break in the market to secure cotton for its own needs. The market holding has forced the shutdown. A prolonged stoppage will cause hardship.

Gossip Caused Her Death.

"I do find that deceased, Elizabeth Brenneman, came to her death from hemorrhage caused by cutting her throat with suicidal intent, caused by despondency, the result of gossip," was the finding of Coroner Lepper, of Tiffin, Ohio, sitting on the case of Elizabeth Brenneman, who ended her life after learning of the reports circulated by her neighbors about her.

ROOSEVELT TO LABOR MEN

President Sticks to His Decision in the Miller Case.

NOT TO DISMISS THE FOREMAN

He Cannot Discriminate Against Him Because He is Non-Union Man—Question of Fitness Will Be Determined in Routine Way—Two-Hour Conference With Mitchell, Gompers and Others.

Washington, D. C.—President Roosevelt announced to labor leaders who conferred with him on the subject that his decision not to dismiss Foreman W. A. Miller, of the Government Printing Office, is final. He told them that the question of Miller's personal fitness must be settled in the regular routine of the administration. Foreman Miller is the man who was dismissed because he had been expelled from the local bookbinders' union and afterward was reinstated by direction of the President. At the conclusion of the conference, which took place at the White House and lasted until almost midnight, the President issued the following statement:

"Pursuant to the request of Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, the President granted an interview this evening to the following members of the Executive Council of that body: Mr. Samuel Gompers, Mr. James Duncan, Mr. John Mitchell, Mr. James O'Connell and Mr. Frank Morrison, at which various subjects of legislation in the interests of labor as well as Executive action were discussed. Concerning the case of William A. Miller, the President made the following statement:

"'I thank you and your committee for your courtesy, and I appreciate the opportunity to meet with you. It will always be a pleasure to see you or any representatives of your organizations or of your federation as a whole.

"'As regards the Miller case, I have little to add to what I have already said. In dealing with it I ask you to remember that I am dealing purely with the relation of the Government to its employes. I must govern my action by the laws of the land, which I am sworn to administer, and which differentiate any case to which the Government of the United States is a party from all other cases whatsoever. These laws are enacted for the benefit of the whole people, and can not and must not be construed as permitting discrimination against some of the people. I am President of all the people of the United States, without regard to creed, color, birthplace, occupation or social condition. My aim is to do equal and exact justice as among them all. In the employment and dismissal of men in the Government service I can no more recognize the fact that a man does or does not belong to a union as being for or against him than I can recognize the fact that he is Protestant or Catholic, a Jew or a Gentile, as being for or against him.

"'In the communications sent me by various labor organizations protesting against the retention of Miller in the Government Printing Office the grounds alleged are twofold: 1. That he is a non-union man; 2, that he is not personally fit. The question of his personal fitness is one to be settled in the routine of administrative detail, and cannot be allowed to conflict with or to complicate the larger question of Governmental discrimination for or against him or any other man because he is or is not a member of a union. This is the only question now before me for decision, and as to this, my decision is final.'"

The labor leaders came away from the interview much downcast at the President's firm and unyielding position. As one of them remarked, "He stands pat, and that is all there is to it." No intimation was given as to what course the labor federation would take as the next step in the controversy. No criticism was offered on the President's remarks or his attitude in the matter, but it was indicated that the Federation could not afford to lie dormant under the reverse that the committee met, and that the Miller case could of necessity be forced to the front in the National Convention in Boston in November.

Mr. Gompers said he had nothing to say by way of comment on the President's statement. As a matter of courtesy, if for no other reason, he said he should decline to say whether it was satisfactory.

CARRIED WATER IN HIS HAT.

Thereby an Ohio Man Saved Trestle From Destruction by Fire.

Delaware, Ohio.—F. P. Hills, cashier of the Delaware Savings Bank, saved a 300-foot trestle on the Pennsylvania Railroad from burning by carrying water in his derby hat. While visiting his farm north of town Hills discovered that the trestle was on fire. The water barrels placed near by the company were filled, but no buckets were at hand. Taking his new fall hat and carrying water in it for almost an hour, he put out the blaze just a short time before an express train went by at a speed of a mile a minute.

First Class at Annapolis May Smoke.

On the recommendation of Captain Willard H. Brownson, commandant of the Naval Academy, Secretary Moody authorized the discontinuance of the rule prohibiting smoking so far as it applies to the members of the first class. In the opinion of the Secretary, the members of this class are old enough to be relieved of such a restriction.

DOUBLE CRIME IN CHURCH

Husband Shoots Wife and Himself While Choir Chants.

Herman Rossow, of Lacrosse, Wis., Takes Desperate Vengeance on Wife From Whom He Was Separated.

Lacrosse, Wis.—While the congregation of the most fashionable German Lutheran Church of this city was taking communion Sunday morning and the choir chanting a Psalm, Herman Rossow shot his wife in the church and then himself. She is dying, but he may recover to answer the charge of murder. They married three years ago, she being nineteen and a popular girl and he twenty-seven years old, with the best of prospects and wealthy parents. For the past two years they have had domestic troubles, culminating a short time ago in her leaving him. Although a divorce suit was not commenced it was contemplated, non-support being the charge.

Rossow has stated at different times that his wife would not live to get a divorce, but, being a peaceable man, no one thought anything of it. To-day he stopped at a livery stable near the church, ostensibly to chat, but really to watch for his wife, who he knew was a devout church member. When she entered the church he rushed to the entrance as she was in the aisle, just ready to kneel at a pew, ran up behind her and shot her three times in the back with a revolver of large calibre, the balls going clear through her and passing up the aisle.

The screams of the injured woman mingled with the voices of the choir and panic reigned instantly. Rossow then shot himself in the region of the heart, but did not hit that organ. Rossow evidently repented of suicidal intent and with blood gushing from his wound raced up the street. Eugene Derr, an ex-police officer, caught him.

Rossow says he goes not regret the deed, as no matter how it ends it will terminate his domestic troubles.

CATCH A REPEATER, WIN A PRIZE

Rewards of $50,000 to Purge Election in New York.

New York.—The Citizens' Union will offer rewards aggregating $50,000 for the arrest and conviction of violators of the election laws during the coming municipal campaign. It is proposed to obtain from fifty wealthy members of the union $1000 each toward this fund. A capital prize of $5000 will be offered for evidence first presented which shall result in a conviction. There will be several prizes of $1000 each and others of $700, $500, $400, $300, $200 and $100 each. Policemen and election officers will have the same chance of competing as private citizens.

The offenses for which rewards will be offered are numerous. An inspector of election who knowingly permits a person not entitled to vote is a good catch for the reward-seeker. So is any person who falsely personates any registered voter, or who registers or votes under an assumed name.

Directly or indirectly giving or receiving any money or other bribe for voting or withholding a vote is an offense. If any inhabitant of another State or county is detected trying to vote here his captor may win a prize. An additional sum will be given where the conviction is of an election official.

AGED MAN KILLS GIRL.

Wealthy Coal Broker, Sixty-five Years Old, in Jealous Rage Shoots Young Woman.

Pittsburg, Pa.—George Worthington Garwood, a wealthy coal broker, sixty-five years old, shot and killed Hilda Vogel, twenty-two years old, and then killed himself in a room at No. 121 Moultrie street. Jealousy was the cause of the deed.

Garwood was formerly a farmer, living at California, Pa. His wife and nine children are still living. For the last two or three years he has been dealing in coal land options in and around his native town and was very successful. This business necessitated his living in Pittsburg a good portion of his time, and about two years ago, it is said, he became infatuated with Hilda Vogel, who was a waitress in the restaurant where Garwood took his meals.

Since then Garwood has frequently shown his jealousy over attentions shown the girl by other men. Garwood took rooms at the Moultrie House in July and introduced the woman as his wife.

The Garwood family is one of the most prominent in Fayette County. One of the sons is principal of a public school in Pittsburg and a daughter is a stenographer.

NEGROES DISFRANCHISED.

Five-sixths of Colored Men in Virginia Now Have No Right to Vote.

Richmond, Va.—Registration books have closed in Richmond, and the result shows that 5000 negroes have been disfranchised. Less than a thousand are now qualified to vote, and they have been entirely removed as a factor in local politics.

Reports from the State at large justify the belief that at least five-sixths of the negroes in Virginia have not now the right to vote.

Republicans contend that their party will be largely augmented from the Democratic ranks, there being no fear of possible negro domination in the future.

Tillman's Trial Begins.

James H. Tillman, former Lieutenant-Governor of South Carolina, was placed on trial in Lexington, S. C., upon the charge of having murdered N. S. Gonzales, an editor.

VAN WORMERS EXECUTED

Three Brothers Die at Dannemora For Killing Their Uncle.

ALL OVER IN FIFTEEN MINUTES

Willis, the Eldest, the First to Go; Then Fred, the Youngest, and Burton the Last—Each Goes to the Death Chair Without a Tremor or a Falter in His Steps.

Dannemora, N. Y.—The three Van Wormer brothers, Willis, Burton and Frederick, were put to death in the electric chair in Clinton prison between 11.35 and 11.48 o'clock in the morning of the day fixed for execution for the murder of their uncle, Peter A. Hallenbeck, in the village of Greendale, Columbia County, on Christmas Eve two years ago.

The first to die was Willis, the eldest, chosen because Warden George Deyo thought him to be physically the weakest of the three and so most liable to a breakdown. Frederick, the youngest of the brothers, followed Willis to the death chamber, and Burton went to his doom last.

The execution was pronounced by the experts who witnessed it to be the most skillful that ever took place in this prison. The three men went to their death calmly and bravely and their deaths were absolutely without incident except for the audibly murmured prayers of the youngest, who died with the name of the Deity on his lips, and the fact that Willis, the eldest, assisted the keepers who were strapping him into the death chair in adjusting the fastenings.

The time that elapsed between the entrance of the first of the three men into the death room and the declaration by Prison Physician Ransom that the third man was dead was fifteen minutes. The official time taken by the attendants was sixteen minutes and twenty seconds. Nearly two minutes of this time was occupied by the six physicians present in examining Burton's body with a stethoscope after Dr. Ransom had examined him and found him to be dead.

The official table of time, to use the bare and cold formula in which Dr. Ransom announced it, is as follows:

Willis—Door, 11.30.40; first current, 11.35.40; second current, 11.36.10; third current, 11.36.40; declared dead, 11.38.30.

Fred—Door, 11.41.25; first current, 11.42.15; second current, 11.42.45; third current, 11.43.20; declared dead, 11.44.50.

Burton—Door, 11.47.05; first current, 11.47.55; second current, 11.48.30; third current, 11.49.50; declared dead, 11.51.00.

Of this time but two minutes and forty seconds were consumed in fastening the men into the chair, and four minutes fifteen seconds for killing the three. From the time that the first victim entered the death room until the last body had been removed to the morgue was seventeen minutes.

The conduct of the three men in meeting their deaths was said by Warden Deyo to have been far better than he had dared to hope for. The executions were devoid of those incidents that have made many previous executions by electricity offensive.

This triple execution raises to a total of seventy-three the list of the murderers who have died in the electric chair during the sixteen years since that form of death-method superseded the gallows. The execution of three brothers at one time is not unprecedented. On June 7, 1825, for murdering a peddler, three brothers—Nelson, Israel, Jr., and Isaac Thayer—of Boston, Erie County, were hanged on a triple gallows in a public square in Buffalo.

Within the same walls in which the executions occurred is confined the Van Wormers' comrade in the murder of Peter A. Hallenbeck on Christmas Eve, 1901, Harvey Bruce, their cousin, who saved his life and insured their conviction by turning State's evidence and fastened the crime upon the three brothers. He is serving a sentence of eighteen years, which will be cut by good conduct to eleven years and two months.

$50 FINE FOR MASHERS.

Toledo City Council Makes a Law to Protect Women in the Street.

Toledo, Ohio.—There has been much agitation against the well dressed loafers who frequent street corners attempting to pick up flirtations with women. The Council committee approved an ordinance especially designed to reach this class.

There have been numerous arrests, but no conviction could be had under the present ordinance. The new ordinance was prepared by the City Solicitor on request of the Board of Public Safety. It provides a fine of $50 for any one convicted of following, molesting or insulting a woman.

MASSACHUSETTS BANK FAILS.

The Packard National of Greenfield—Condition Had Scared Depositors.

Greenfield, Mass. — Announcement was made that the Packard National Bank, of this city, would not open its doors again for business, and the Controller of the Currency has taken charge of the affairs of the institution.

The closing of the bank was not a surprise. During the last ten days depositors have withdrawn $60,000. The bank has a capital stock of $100,000. When its last statement of condition was issued on September 19, its liabilities and resources were fixed at $555,477.

ALL TIRED OUT.

The weary, worn-out, all-tired feelings come to everybody who taxes the kidneys. When the kidneys are overworked they fail to perform the duties nature has provided for them to do. When the kidneys fail dangerous diseases quickly follow, urinary disorders, diabetes, dropsy, rheumatism, Bright's disease. Doan's Kidney Pills cure all kidney and bladder ills. Read the following case:

Veteran Joshua Heller, of 706 South Walnut street, Urbana, Ill., says: "In the fall of 1899 after getting Doan's Kidney Pills at Cunningham Bros.' drug store in Champaign and taking a course of treatment I told the readers of the paper that they had relieved me of kidney trouble, disposed of a lame back with pain across my loins and beneath the shoulder blades. During the interval which had elapsed I have had occasion to resort to Doan's Kidney Pills when I noticed warnings of attack. On each and every occasion the results obtained were just as satisfactory as when the pills were first brought to my notice. I just as emphatically indorse the preparation today as I did over two years ago."

A FREE TRIAL of this great kidney medicine which cured Mr. Heller will be mailed on application to any part of the United States. Medical advice free; strictly confidential. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists, price 50 cents per box.

A Powerful Flash Light.

Germany claims to have the biggest thing in the way of flash lights. The new flash light erected by the Imperial Government on the island of Heligoland is not only the largest in the world, but the most unique. Special credit, it is claimed, is due to the German technicians who persisted in their efforts until they perfected their plans, for they had to do it in the face of warnings from experts in all parts of the world. About the middle of the nineties experts were sent to France by the German Imperial Government for the express purpose of studying flash lights. The experts stayed long enough to find out all that was best in the French system, aided thereto by the kindness of the scientific men of the Republic. Before their return they were convinced that by means of two or more reflectors, erected upon a reflector with Schuekert's glass parabolic mirror, results equal to those of France could be produced. Experiments were made in Nuremberg. They went far beyond what the most sanguine had believed possible. The revolving reflector of the German apparatus was fully equal to the Frenchman's revolving light. As soon as the experts had demonstrated their point, work was begun on a light reflector or projector equal to the largest ever used. It was to represent 30,000,000 candle-power, and to last no longer than one-tenth of a second. The flashes must follow each other every five seconds. In normal weather they may be seen twenty-three sea miles. When the weather is favorable the beams go far beyond the central fires or light rays. On the first night that the new light was used its peculiar, flashing beams were seen by people standing on the mole at Busum, a distance of sixty-five kilometres, or a trifle over forty miles. The watchers in the lighthouse at Amrum, about the same distance, were able, in unfavorable weather, to see the same beams as they rapidly appeared and disappeared.

Magnetic Mountains.

Magnetic mountains similar to those observed in parts of Norway and Sweden have been discovered in Alaska during the course of a recent scientific survey. It has been noticed for several years past that in the neighborhood of Skagway the compass is worse than useless, as its indications are misleading. As was predicted, the vagaries of the compass were found to be due to the existence of large deposits of magnetic rock. In one locality the magnetic attraction was so great as to constitute practically a magnetic pole.

The finger of scorn often has a wedding ring on it. N. Y. 41.

One of Nature's Marvels.

That is the problem which frequently confronts everyone—especially parents with small children. A slight illness treated at once often saves a long period of sickness and expense—sometimes prevents death. The trouble is that so few people can think on the instant what treatment to apply, even if they have the knowledge necessary to recognize the disease and know what simple remedies are best. To meet t' is want at small expense the Book Publishing House, 134 Leonard street, New York City, is sending postpaid a doctor book on receipt of sixty cents in stamps. The book is illustrated, contains 598 pages, explains symptoms, causes and simple means of overcoming ordinary illnesses. It was written by the eminent J. Hamilton Ayres, A. M., M. D. It is a volume which should be in every household, as no one can tell what moment he may require the knowledge it contains.

CONDITION OF TREASURY

Mr. Roberts Gives Figures of the Fiscal Year Ended Last June.

WORKING BALANCE, $86,000,000

Total Net Revenue, $560,396,674, an Increase of $38,988,439—Expenditures Greater Than Those of 1902 by $35,782,034—Money in the Country, $2,688,149,621—$631,420,789 in Gold.

Washington, D. C.—Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer of the United States, has submitted to Secretary Shaw his report on the condition of the Treasury on June 30, 1903, and its operations during the last fiscal year.

The total net revenue for the year was $560,396,674, an increase of $38,988,439 over the year preceding, and the total expenditures were $506,099,007, an increase of $35,782,034. The surplus was $54,297,667, as compared with $91,287,375 in 1902. In the receipts there was an increase of about $30,000,000 from customs, and a falling off of more than $41,000,000 from internal revenue, the latter being the result of legislation enacted with that object. On the side of the expenditures there was an increase in every important account except pensions and interest, in which there were slight savings.

The expenditures for the two military departments, together amounting to $191,237,554 and forming by far the heaviest outlay for any single purpose, were upward of $21,000,000 greater than those of the year before. The aggregate income, including besides the revenues the receipts from bonds, notes and coin certificates, was $1,211,394,097, and the aggregate outgo was $1,122,647,665. At the close of the year the Treasury held $893,068,869 in gold and silver on deposit against outstanding certificates and Treasury notes, besides $150,000,000 in gold, forming the reserve against United States notes.

Treasurer Roberts places the monetary stock of the country on June 30, including gold and silver, United States notes, Treasury notes and National bank notes, but not certificates, at $2,688,149,621, an increase of $124,882,963 for the year. The increase in gold was $60,137,401, and in National bank notes $56,998,559. The total estimated stock of gold was $1,252,731,990, constituting nearly forty-seven per cent. of the whole. The gold in the Treasury amounted to $631,420,789, after a gain of $71,220,480 in twelve months. During the year $126,715,723 in gold was deposited at the mints and assay offices. Of the receipts from customs at the Port of New York, constituting sixty-seven per cent. of the whole, eighty-eight per cent. was in gold. The proportion of gold at other ports is about eighty per cent. The imports of gold were $44,982,027, and the exports $47,090,595.

The increase of the money in circulation during the year was $121,740,252, of which $59,776,462 was in gold and gold certificates, and $54,520,193 in National bank notes. The share of money for each person increased eighty-nine cents, and the proportion of gold to the whole rose to forty-two per cent., the highest ratio ever recorded.

There has been a continual increase in the proportions of paper currency of the denominations of $10 and under in circulation, but the growth hardly keeps pace with the demand. The supply can be increased, if Congress will authorize the issue of gold certificates for $10 and remove the restriction on the issue of $5 notes by National banks. To meet the constant pressure requires strenuous effort in the preparation of the currency for issue.

The National bank notes presented for redemption during the year amounted to $196,429,621, or fifty-one per cent. of the average outstanding. Of the five-dollar notes the redemptions were fifty-five per cent., of the tens forty-six per cent., of the twenties forty-nine per cent., of the fifties sixty-one per cent. and of the hundreds seventy-three per cent. These figures show that the tens and twenties remain in circulation longest.

AMBASSADOR HERBERT DEAD.

British Representative at Washington a Victim of Quick Consumption.

London.—Sir Michael Herbert, the British Ambassador to the United States, died suddenly at Davos Platz, Switzerland, of quick consumption. He was on leave of absence from Washington, and had been staying with Lady Herbert at the Hotel Belvedere, in Davos, for the past five weeks in the hope of benefiting his health. His wife and his brother, the present Earl of Pembroke, and the Countess of Pembroke, were present when he passed away.

Sir Michael Henry Herbert was the son of the first Baron Herbert of Lea. He was born in 1857. He was married in 1888 to Miss Lelia Wilson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, of New York City. Lady Herbert is a sister of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mrs. Ogden Goelet. Sir Michael entered the diplomatic service of Great Britain and in 1888 was made Charge d'Affaires at Washington. He was sent to The Hague in 1893 and the following year to Constantinople. There he remained until 1897, when he went to Rome for a year. In 1902 he was appointed Ambassador to Washington to succeed Lord Pauncefote. Sir Michael leaves a widow and one son, nine years old.

SAD FINALE OF A REUNION

Group Returning From Family Party Near Philadelphia Run Down.

Watching Their Own Train Approaching They Didn't See That a Flyer Was Coming—Slaughter in the Dark.

Sharon Hill, Pa.—A party of nine persons were run down at this station during the night by a fast train on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad. Five met death instantly, one was fatally injured and three were seriously injured.

The dead are: Mrs. Jane Clark, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Jane W. Brown, of Philadelphia; David Farran, of Sharon Hill; John Farran, of Sharon Hill, grandson of David Farran; James Brown.

The injured: Miss Farran, of Sharon Hill; Thomas Brown, eighteen years old, son of the dead woman, injured about the abdomen and internally; condition serious; Miss Martha J. Farran, thirty-one, of Sharon Hill, broken nose; Miss Florence Argood, thirty-eight, of Sharon Hill, lacerations and contusions of the head and legs.

The Farran family at Sharon Hill entertained a number of guests, some of whom were numbered among the dead and injured. The Philadelphians decided to return on the train leaving Sharon Hill at 10.03 o'clock p. m.

The Sharon Hill family and friends accompanied them to the station. David Farran, his grandson, John Farran, and others who had spent the afternoon with those who were to journey homeward, went to the platform on the east side of the track. Between the two northbound and the two southbound tracks there is a fence.

As the Philadelphia train was heard in the distance the Farran family and their guests passed from the higher platform of the station to the nearest track. They failed to notice that the coming train occupied the track on which they were standing.

The engineer did not see the group at first, and when he did it was too late. The engine plowed through the group. The happy salutations of a minute before were turned into agonizing shrieks for help. When the engine struck the party bodies were seen to fly as though shot from a catapault.

The station was closed, no one, it is said, remaining to warn passengers of any impending danger. The only assistance, therefore, came from the crew and passengers on the train.

Dr. Webb, a Sharon Hill physician, cared for the injured. After temporary treatment they were hurried aboard the train and were rushed to the University Hospital at Philadelphia.

Five Killed in a Street Car.

Chicago.—A Wisconsin Central passenger train going at high speed crashed into an electric car at the Fifty-second avenue crossing of its tracks at Hawthorne. Jockey J. Williams and four colored stable hands were instantly killed.

TYPEMAKERS OUT.

About 1000 Employes Over Country Go on Strike.

New York.—The first strike of typefounders in thirty years has gone into effect, involving about 1000 men here and in San Francisco, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Philadelphia and Boston. About 300 men are supposed to be affected in this city.

The strike was ordered in Chicago by President Nurnburger, of the International Typefounders' Union, and the order was telegraphed to the other cities.

According to Vice-President O'Mara, of the International Union, who is an employe of the Bruce Type Foundry in Great Jones street, the strike, while ostensibly for a new wage scale, is really for a recognition of the union. At a conference held between the employing typefounders and the union at the Park Avenue Hotel on May 21, a new agreement was submitted which included a clause providing that if the union could not supply enough men the employers could fill the gaps as they pleased. The employers, he said, would not agree to this, but submitted to a contract to be signed by the men as individuals. The union wouldn't have this, so no agreement was signed, and now a strike for union conditions has been ordered.

R. W. Nelson, President of the American Type Foundry in Jersey City, will take charge of the strike situation for the employers.

He said that no concessions would be made to the men, and that foundries all through the country would stand together in resisting the demands. This company, he said, had sufficient type on hand to last for some time.

SCANDAL CLOSES BILTMORE.

G. W. Vanderbilt Disgusted by Dishonest Employes, Goes Away For a Year.

Asheville, N. C.—Biltmore house, the country home of George W. Vanderbilt, two miles from Asheville, on which Mr. Vanderbilt has spent millions of dollars, is to be closed for at least one year and probably for a longer period.

Mr. Vanderbilt is disgusted with the discovery made some days ago that the estate had been robbed to the amount of $9000 or more. The servants at Biltmore House, with few exceptions, it is understood, have been discharged.

The Biltmore estate proper consists of 8500 acres, all of which is improved. On it is situated a mansion which is said to have cost its owner from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000. The whole estate comprises between 100,000 and 125,000 acres.

One of King George's Ships.

The old British receiving ship Urgent, which has been used at Jamaica for a number of years by the English navy, has arrived in Norfolk harbor in tow of the tug Powerful from Bermuda.

The Urgent was at one time one of the best ships of the British navy and was one of those used by King George against the United States in the war of 1812. The old vessel has been purchased by a shipping firm in Boston and will be converted into a coal-carrying barge. Her timbers, made of wood raised in England, are almost as good to-day as they were the day she was launched.—Philadelphia Record.

Ancient Town Discovered.

The French explorer, M. Paul Gaudin, has discovered the ruins of an ancient town in Asia Minor. Many rather well-preserved graves, full of stone, bone and city implements and utensils have been found. Several tombstones are also well preserved, and it is hoped that this discovery will help to enlarge the knowledge of the ancient cities of Ancient Minor.

Wealth of Languages.

The English language, according to a German statistician who has made a study of the comparative wealth of languages, heads the list with the enormous vocabulary of 260,000 words; German comes next, with 80,000 words; then Italian, with 75,000; French, with 30,000; Turkish, with 22,500, and Spanish, with 20,000.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Fall in Birth Rate.

The best calculation that can be made shows that the average number of children in the white native family a century ago in the United States was more than six; in 1830 it had fallen to less than five; in 1860 to less than four; in 1872 to less than three; in 1900, among the "upper classes" in Boston, to less than two.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES produce the brightest and fastest colors.

A man may be much sought after, even though he be a fugitive from justice.

No Hair?

"My hair was falling out very fast and I was greatly alarmed. I then tried Ayer's Hair Vigor and my hair stopped falling at once."—Mrs. G. A. McVay, Alexandria, O.

The trouble is your hair does not have life enough. Act promptly. Save your hair. Feed it with Ayer's Hair Vigor. If the gray hairs are beginning to show, Ayer's Hair Vigor will restore color every time. $1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

The profit to the Government on pennies pays the entire expense of the mint.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

It is possible to raise a check without the aid of a derrick.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

The education of some people is more ornamental than useful.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

The fellow who has money to burn is generally sure of meeting his match.

Bilious?

Dizzy? Headache? Pain back of your eyes? It's your liver! Use Ayer's Pills. Gently laxative; all vegetable. Sold for 60 years. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use BUCKINGHAM'S DYE

FIFTY CTS. OF DRUGGISTS OR R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 & $3 SHOES UNION MADE.

You can save from $3 to $5 yearly by wearing W. L. Douglas $3.50 or $3 shoes.

They equal those that have been costing you from $4.00 to $5.00. The immense sale of W. L. Douglas shoes proves their superiority over all other makes.

Sold by retail shoe dealers everywhere. Look for name and price on bottom.

That Douglas uses Corona Colt proves there is value in Douglas shoes. Corona is the highest grade Pat. Leather made. Fast Color Eyelets used.

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GRETCHEN LOVE SACRIFICE.

BY A. GREEN.

Chapter I.

"Oh, world as God has made it, all in beauty, and knowing this is love and love is duty, what further may be sought and declared."—Robt. Browning.

Blind! say not so my loving Frantz, surely your Gretchen will not have the light of the beautiful day shut out, and see your face and that of your darling boy Fritz no more, or look on the hills covered with such lovely foliage and flowers. Surely the doctors can find some means to lift the curtain that seems to have been drawn across my eyes.

This and much similiar conversations passed between Frantz Leibengott and his good frauline in their home among the hills of Berks county, Pennsylvania. Frantz was a sturdy German, who, a few years previous to the time this narrative was written, was a native of one of the many small villages in a thickly populated portion of Prussia. Having served the necessary term required from each sudject in the Emperor's army, he had returned home a free man, at least so far as soldiery was concerned, and was making what efforts possible to become a home-maker. But where there are so many wanting employment, it was difficult for him to progress very rapidly. Like other young men of determination, it soon became evident to him that the domain of the Emperor did not offer sufficient advantages for so many. The home ties were strong, as in all the old countries—simplicity rules the home life, the bond is strong which binds families and friends together. Frantz struggled manfully to succeed but with indifferent results. His inclination to better conditions and his yearnings for a certain golden-haired maiden who lived in a neighboring village, caused him to see in a panorama-like manner the future, wherein Gretchen and he were happy in each others love, and a cottage surrounded with flowers and shrubbery so dear to the hearts of all Germans.

But as he toiled on, day after day and came no nearer the goal of his ambition, his thoughts turned to that far-away land so much written about, where every man was a king in his own right, where freedom, that inseparable companion of happiness, was guaranteed to all. In his strong, young manhood he pictured in this distant country opportunities to obtain the much wished home. The blue-eyed Gretchen, while more timid in her desires, was firm in her faith as to the courage and ability of Frantz to bring about the necessary conditions for their happiness. Some distant relatives, long since home-seekers in the wonderland, were acquainted with the secret of this German lover and his fair-haired sweetheart, and many letters bearing the American postmark reached our dreamer. Many were the long and loving chats had by the happy couple as they wandered under de linden of their native village. Plan after plan was thoroughly discussed and weighed by the frauline, who, dutiful daughter as she was, took into her confidence the good mother. After much necessary, tiresome yet pleasurable details, our German lad and lass were made man and wife, at once leaving for the land of promise.

To follow them during the long, tedious journey from their home to Hamburg, where the mammoth steamship was waiting to convey them over the great waters, would consume too much time. Suffice to say that they had a pleasant voyage and friends met them through the rush of that great metropolis with its thousands of people who seem to be always in haste. Familiarity with the surroundings can only prevent confusion among the crowds crossing the great ferries.

Frantz and Gretchen with wide-open eyes was assisted from the great German Lloyd steamship piers. Through the noisy crowd of hackmen and draymen all intent on persuading some of the newly-arrived American citizens to employ them. Our friends, with their guide, were soon on the rapid transit cars and thence to the depot of one of the great railway systems which centers in Jersey City, and were soon skimming as a bird through the low lands of that district, away into one of the most beautiful counties of the old Keystone State. Kind friends assisted the new-comers and they were soon comfortably situated in their adopted home, happy and contented but not forgetting the loved ones at home. Many were the cheerful and loving missives which found their way to the little hamlet nestled among the hills of their native land. Time flew as if on the wings of the swiftest bird. Our German friends become in a measure a fixture in one of the many villages situated on that great railroad system which honeycombs that part of Pennsylvania, where the anthracite coal is produced in such large quantities, supplying the market for the millions and giving employment to thousands of hardy sons of toil. By means of this admirable transportation system the block nuggets are conveyed north, south, east and west. In this beautiful village they soon had reared themselves a home. Frantz, like a true son of the German Empire, showed by his zeal and sturdy perseverance, the importance of discipline in early life, so prominent in all grades and conditions in the fatherland.

Gretchen happy and contented in her new home; it must not be thought that this loving industrious German house-wife did not, as all young housekeepers do, miss the ever-helping hand of a loving and indulgent mother, and many were the reveries she had sitting by her vine clad window, looking away to the distant hills of that beautiful scenic and picturesque part of the state which comprises the Delaware water gap district.

Her mind traveled away to where the scenery was somewhat of a similiar nature, but other surroundings so entirely different, and she could see, as in a mirror, her younger brothers and sisters going in and out singing the old familiar songs so dear to them all, and doubtless at the same time their thoughts wandered toward their beloved Gretchen and her Frantz in the far-way land of liberty. One beautiful spring day when our Frantz come hurrying home from his daily occupation, he was met just outside of the door by a neighbor whose countenance plainly foretold that she had something of importance to communicate to him, something not altogether unexpected to him but still a message that always did and always will thrill to the extreme limit the tenderest fibre of mature manhood. Frantz was a father, the beloved Gretchen was happy in motherhood. The crowning honor of woman with the little blue-eyed, flaxen-haired counterpart of her Frantz nestled to her breast. We will draw the veil, those who have experienced that heavenly revelations only can understand the joy which comes to the parents with the first born, swelling up in their hearts as an unknown factor, growing stronger and stronger each moment until the tie that binds us to our darlings are so completely a part of ourselves that nothing but death can sever them, as Gretchen's Sacrifice will demonstrate.

(To be continued.)

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Topic For the Week Beginning Oct. 11—Comment by Rev. S. H. Doyle.

Topic.—Great men of the Bible—What Joseph teaches us.—Gen. xli, 14-16, 42, 46.

The life of Joseph reads almost like romance, and yet it is true, and one of the lives that illustrate that truth is stranger than fiction. The favorite son of his father, he was treated with unusual consideration. The jealousy and envy of his eleven brethren were aroused, and after a determination to take his life they did sell him as a servant to merchants traveling to Egypt. Here he started in a lowly position, and was even subjected to a false charge and to a false imprisonment. But, wonderful to tell, he was, in the marvelous providence of God, raised from the prison to the palace. He became second only to the king, and saved both Egypt and his people, the Israelites, from starvation during a famine of seven years' duration.

1. Joseph teaches us trust in God. Undoubtedly, in all his years of adversity, Joseph must have kept his trust in God firm and secure. His life must have seemed a hard one at times, his future must have looked dark and foreboding, yet God watched over him, and when he trusted Him he was not put to shame. All have their adversities. No pathway in life is strewn alone with flowers. Let us learn from Joseph to trust God along the rough ways.

2. Joseph teaches a lesson in purity. His act in resisting the advances of the wife of Potiphar, even at the risk of his life, demonstrates the great purity of his heart and life. This lesson needs to be impressed upon us today. Impurity in thought, word and deed abounds all about us in life, and many, many people make no effort to restrain their passions and appetites. Let us follow the example of Joseph, remembering the words of the Master, "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God."

3. Joseph teaches a lesson in forgiveness. His forgiveness of his brethren stands as one of the most conspicuous illustrations of Old Testament forgiveness. It bears a likeness to the spirit of the Master when He prayed, "Father, forgive them; they know not what they do." It is hard to forgive sometimes, but we should forgive one another, "even as God for Christ's sake has forgiven us."

4. Joseph teaches a lesson in God's providence. "It was not you, but God, who sent me to Egypt," said Joseph to his repentant brethren. God was working out his plans in the life of Joseph. So he is in all our lives. Our God is a sovereign God. He moves in a mysterious way His wonders to perform, but He moves and performs His will. Our lives are in His hands. Let us rejoice over that fact and then strive more and more to come into complete harmony with His will.

BIBLE READINGS.

Gen. xxxvii, 28-36; xxxix, 1-4; x, 23; xlv, 1-15; l, 22-26; Josh. i, 7; Ps. xlvi, 1; Matt. v, 8; Rom. viii, 28-39; Rev. ii, 10.

A Director of the Training School.

Christian Endeavor has always had in President George B. Stewart, D. D., of Auburn Theological seminary a warm friend, a loving admirer and an untiring supporter. Before his call to Auburn seminary and while he was pastor of a large and influential Presbyterian church he met the exacting demands of the office of president of the Pennsylvania state union, filling the position with marked distinction. He is much in demand as a convention speaker and never fails to interest and instruct an audience. He recently formed the Christian Endeavor Correspondence School For Training Christian Workers.

REV. GEORGE B. STEWART, D. D.

Telling the Church's Future.

Rev. Dr. G. Parsons Nichols, commenting on the Christian Endeavor meeting in his own church, said, "The radiant eastern sky and the voices of singing birds do not foretell more truly the glorious sunrise than that light and those voices tell the future of this church."

Hope.

As is the chain that holds fast and secure
The vessel to the sturdy anchor's form,
Enabling it thus to safely endure
The wild, tempestuous onslaughts of the storm,
So is the claim of hope, that bids depart
All grim despair as on life's way I plod,
The one end firmly linked around my heart,
The other resting in the hand of God.
—Pancroft Latimer.

Missionary Volunteers.

During the Boer war many Christian Endeavor societies were organized in the prison camps in Ceylon, St. Helena and Bermuda, with several thousand members. Since the return of these men to South Africa 200 have volunteered for missionary work, and the Dutch Reformed church has opened a training school for them in Worcester, South Africa. We hold in high honor the little group of five missionary volunteers around the Haystack at Williamstown, Mass. What shall we say of the 200 Endeavorer missionary volunteers in South Africa?—William Shaw in General Secretary's Report at Denver Convention.

The Underlying Principle.

The prime principle underlying Christian Endeavor is very simple, the idea of furnishing Christian service and expression for every one, every young man and woman, every boy and girl, for which none is too young, none too poor, none too ignorant, none too bashful.—Rev. F. E. Clark, D. D.

A Morning Prayer.

Blessed be God, through whom I laid me down and slept and rose up again, because He sustained me. Give me, O Heavenly Father, a spirit of modest and cheerful thankfulness; with love to all my kindred, neighbors and fellow creatures, who are brother pensioners with me upon Thy bounty and members of one body, the household of souls. Continue to me, and all whom I ought to pray for, Thy compassions every morning so long as may be Thy holy will and for the good of our weakness, and whenever Thou sendest bereavement among us strengthen us to intrust our beloved into Thy hands. Amen.—From "Psalms and Litanies," by Rowland Williams, D. D.

Trust God For Tomorrow.

Tomorrow is not for us to rejoice in or to fear. It may never come to us, and if it comes its bringings may be very different from our thought. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof and the good thereof. However trying today may be, it can be endured for today, and tomorrow may be without trials. However joyous may be today, tomorrow may be far better. Therefore let us have heart and hope today and trust God for tomorrow.—Sunday School Times.

Choosing the Wrong Road.

In morals, when a man reaches a place where the road diverges to the right and left, he must take one or the other. He must go on. It is willful stupidity to assume that he need not take either. When he reaches that conclusion he has already entered upon the wrong path.—Philadelphia Methodist.

Quiz Box.

[Any question may be asked that pertains to any phase of Christian Endeavor work. Address Lock Box 674, Binghamton, N. Y.]

106. B. M. N., Selma, Ala.—Several states are now employing field secretaries who largely give their time to working inaccessible parts of the state.

107. P. B. C., Woodbourne, N. Y.—New York state C. E. union has a superintendent of fresh air work in the person of Rev. J. Foster Wilcox of Syracuse. A great deal of aggressive work was done along this line the past season.

108.—T. H. O., Pittsburg.—There were a large number of foreign countries represented by special delegates at the Denver convention.

109. S. A. H., Liberty, Me.—If you will send full name and address with a stamp for return postage we will be glad to send you a booklet of all the state songs.

110. E. S. B., Los Angeles, Cal.—Dr. Clark wrote "The Great Secret" during a twenty-three days' voyage from India to South Africa. It is a deeply devotional book of 100 pages and worth many times the 30 cents asked for it.

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